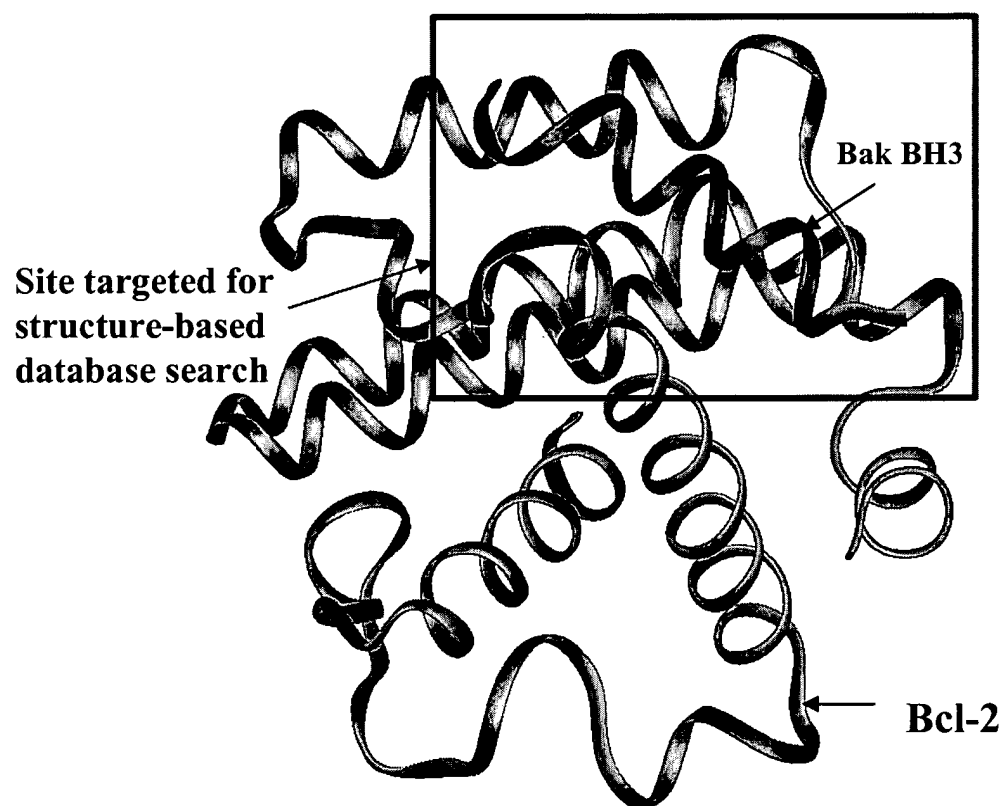


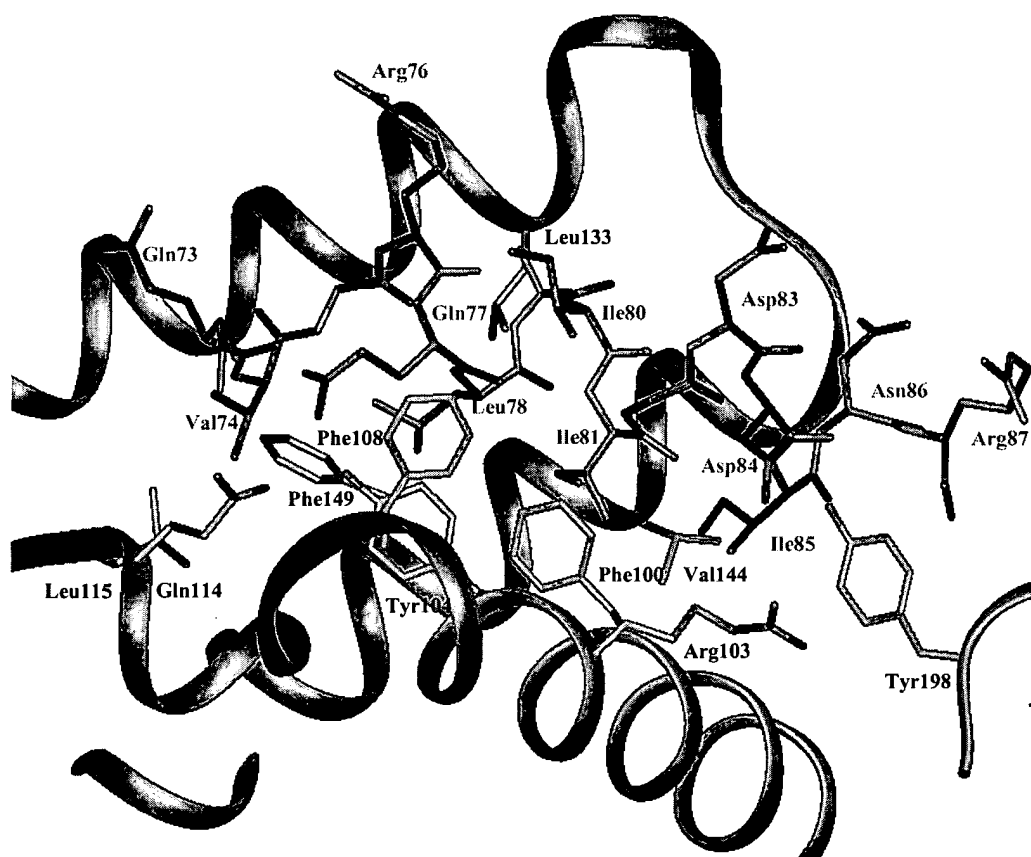
## Figure 1

Bcl-2	5	NREIVMKYIHYKLSQRGYEWDAAGDVGAAPPGAAPAPGIFSSQP	
Bcl-X <sub>L</sub>	5	NRELVVDFLSYKLSQKGYSWSQFSDVEENRTEAPEG---TESE	
Bcl-2	88	VVHLTLRQAGDDFSRRYRRDFAEMSRQLHLTPFTARGRFATVV	130
Bcl-X <sub>L</sub>	85	AVKQALREAGDEFELRYRRAFSDLTSQLHITPGTAYQSFEQVV	127
Bcl-2	131	EELFRDGVNWGRIVAFFEFGGVMCVESVNREMSPLVDNIALWM	173
Bcl-X <sub>L</sub>	128	NELFRDGVNWGRIVAFFSFGGALCVESVDKEMQVLVSRIAAM	170
Bcl-2	174	TEYLNRLHTWIQDNGGWDAFVELYG	199
Bcl-X <sub>L</sub>	171	ATYLNLDHLEPWIQENGGWDTFVELYG	196

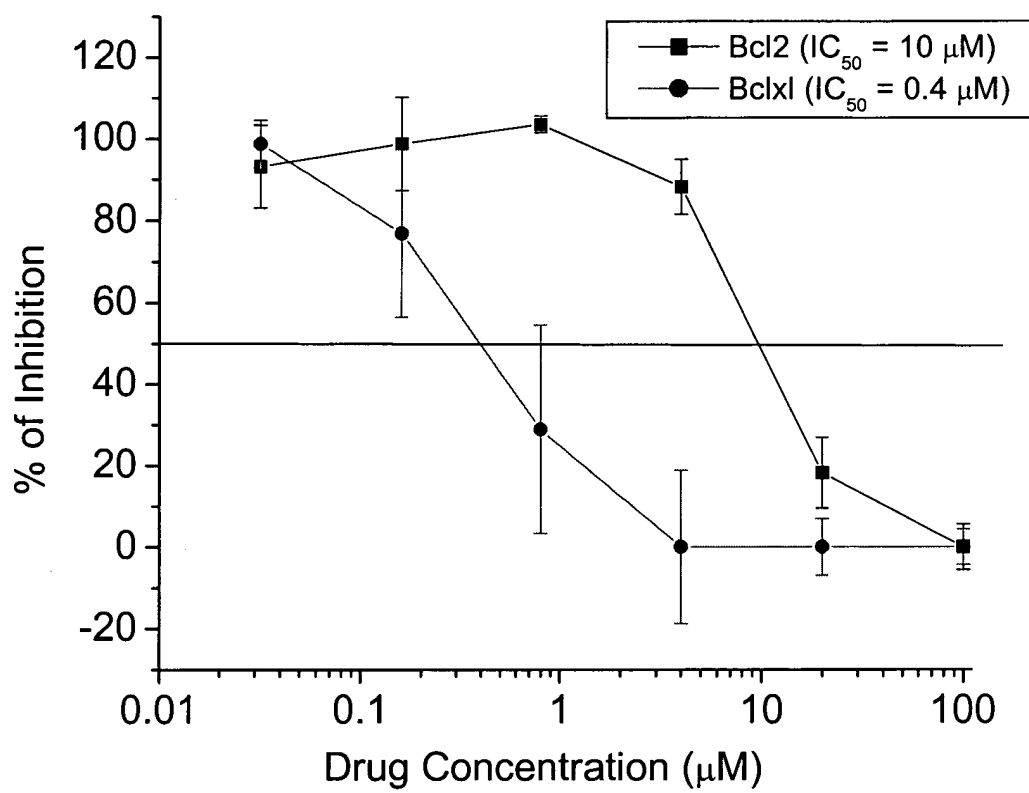
**Figure 2A**



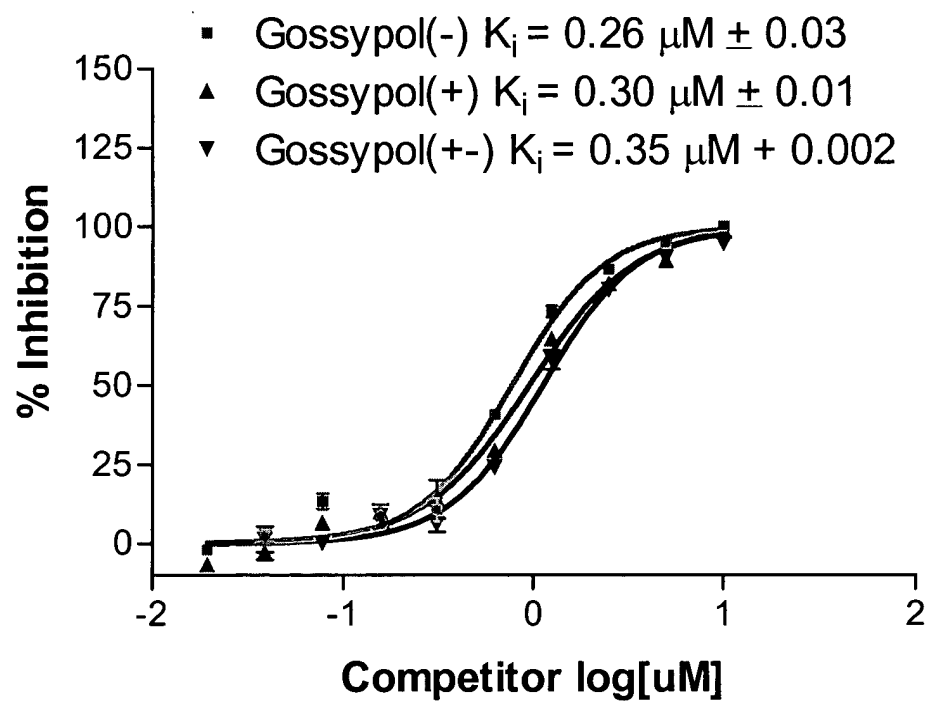
**Figure 2B**



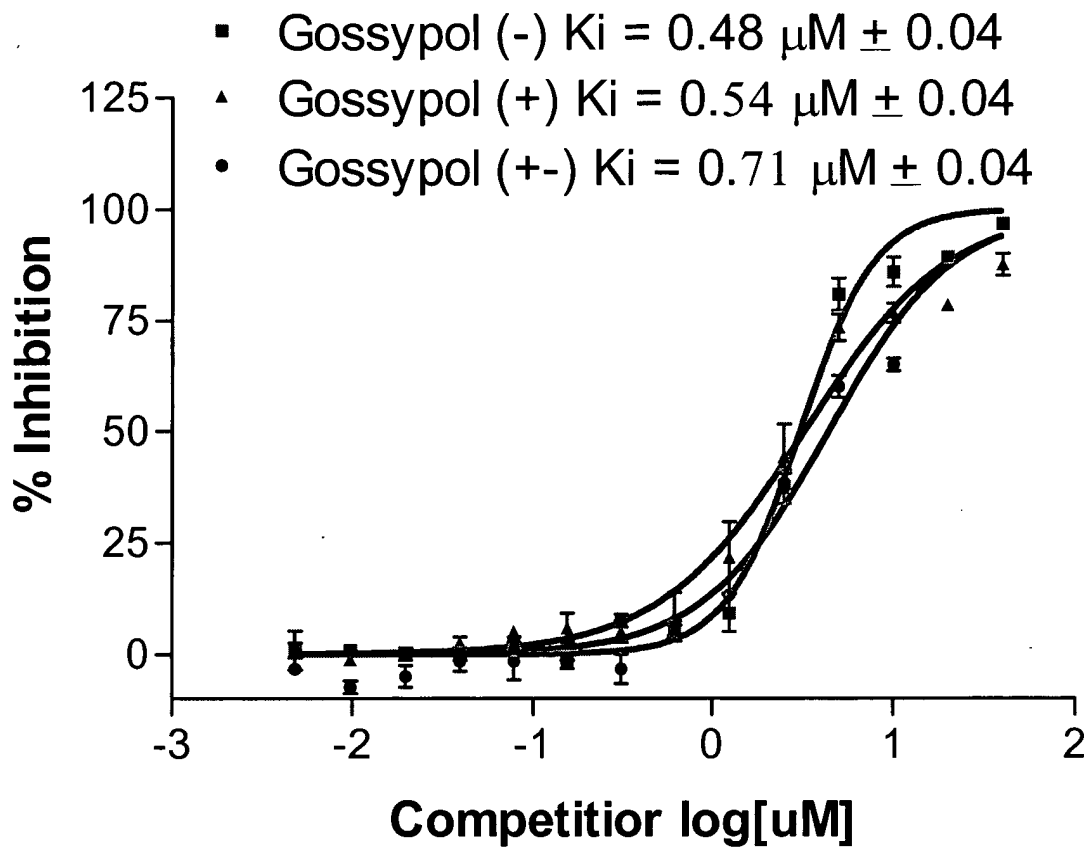
**Figure 3**



**Figure 4**

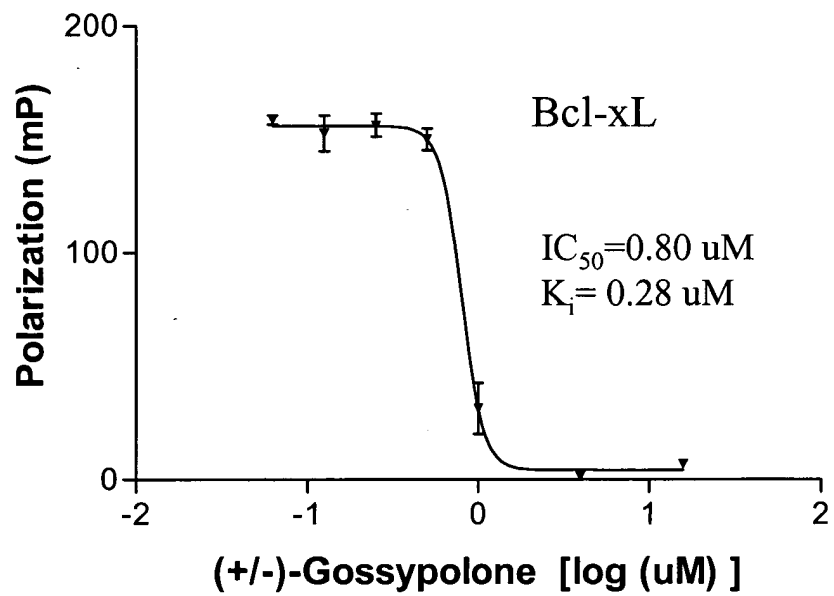


**Figure 5**



## Figure 6A

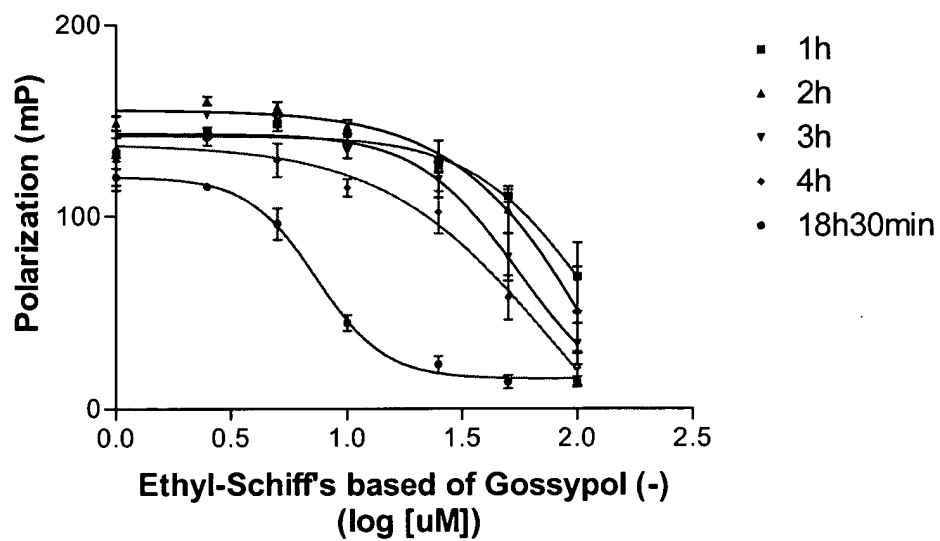
Binding of gossypolone to Bcl-X<sub>L</sub>



# Figure 6B

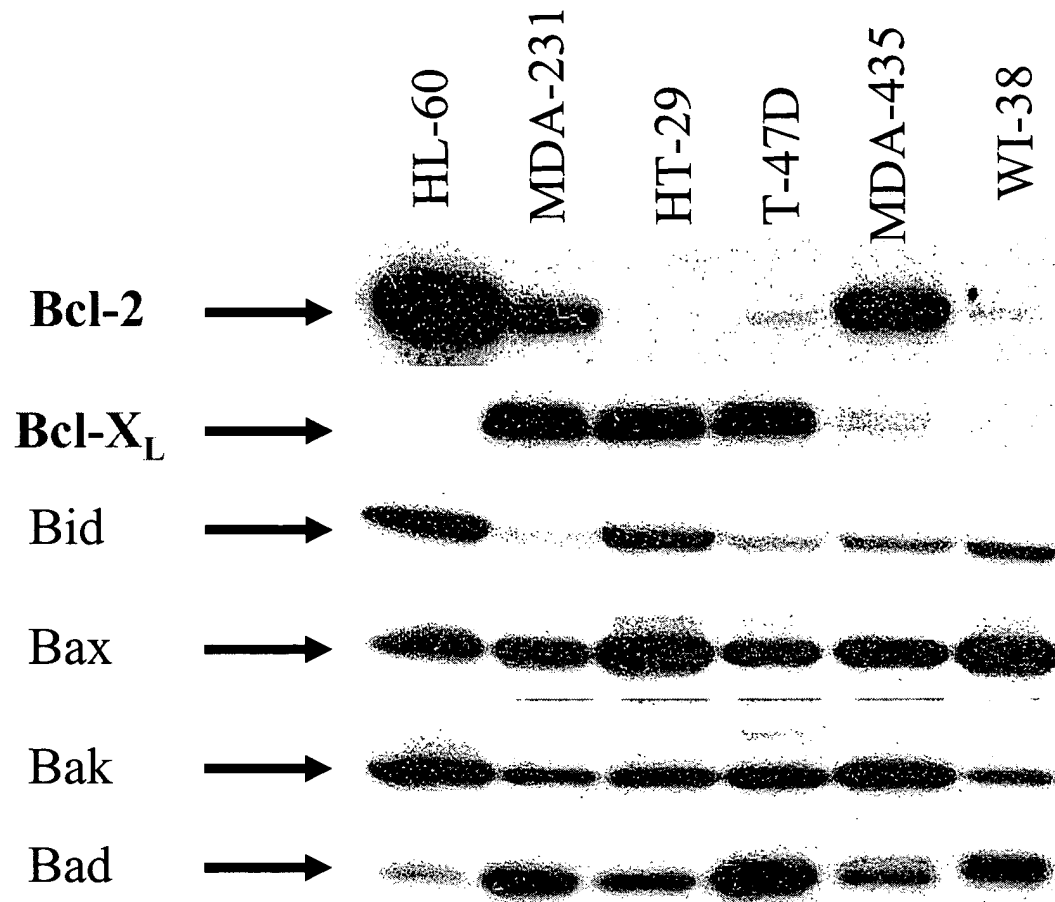
Binding of Ethyl Schiff's base of (-)-Gossypol

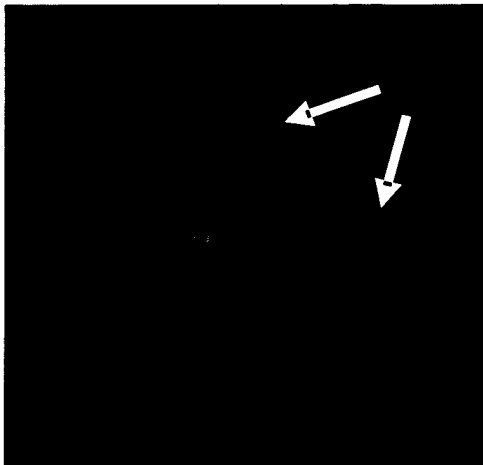
IC<sub>50</sub> (after 18h30min) 7.346 uM  
Ki 2.561 uM





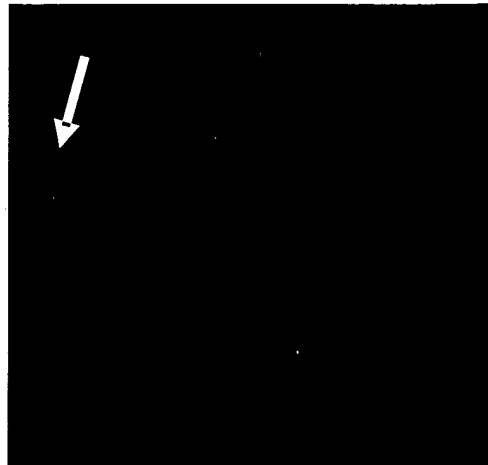
**Figure 7**





**MDA-MB-231**

**Figure 8A**



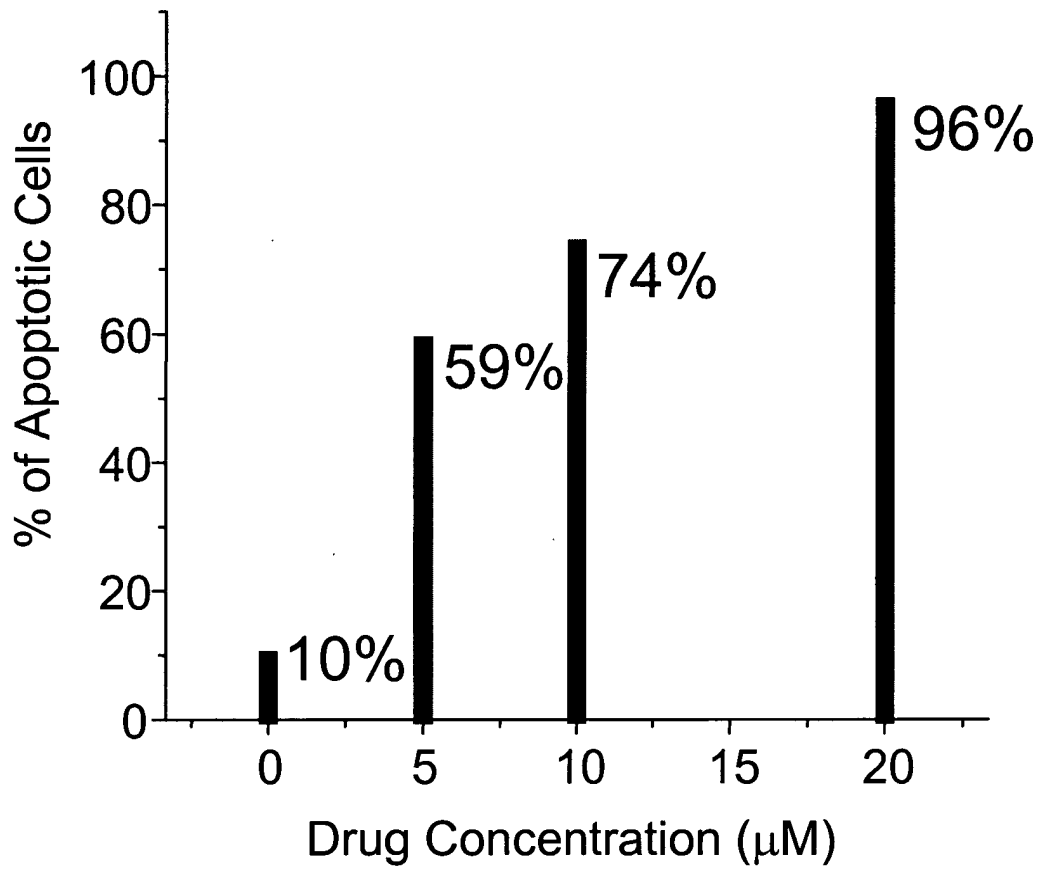
**WI-38**

**Figure 8B**

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

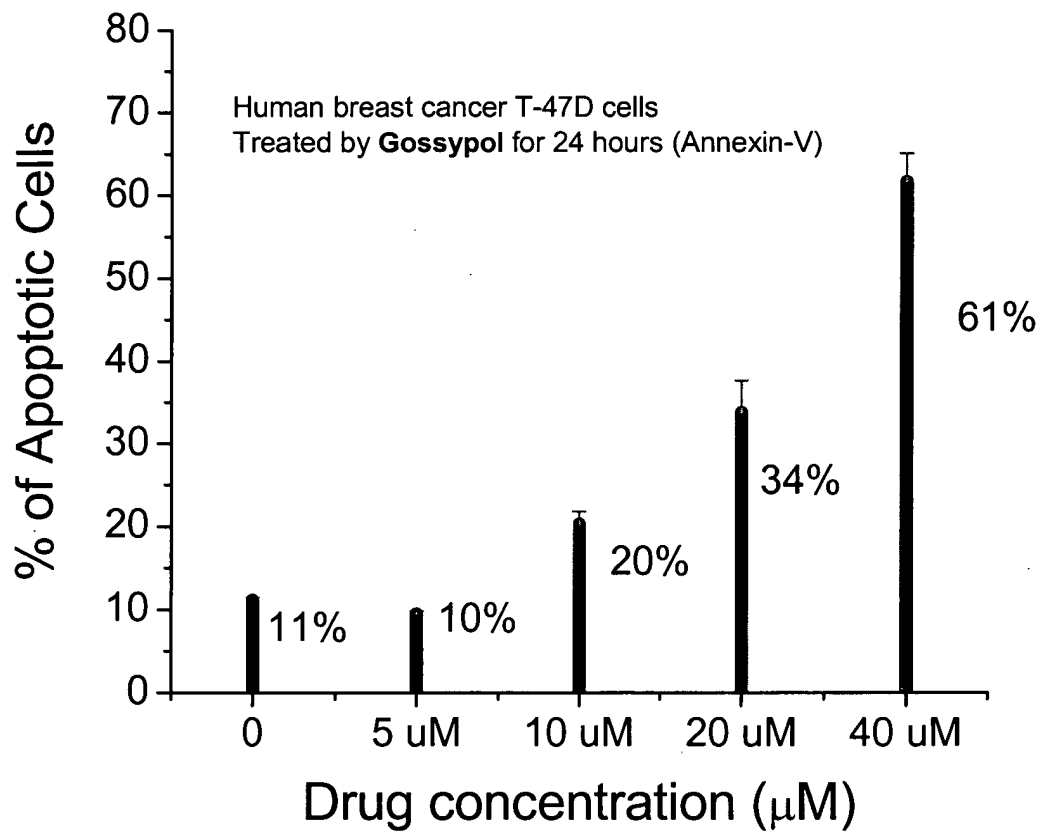
**Figure 9**

**MDA-MB-231**

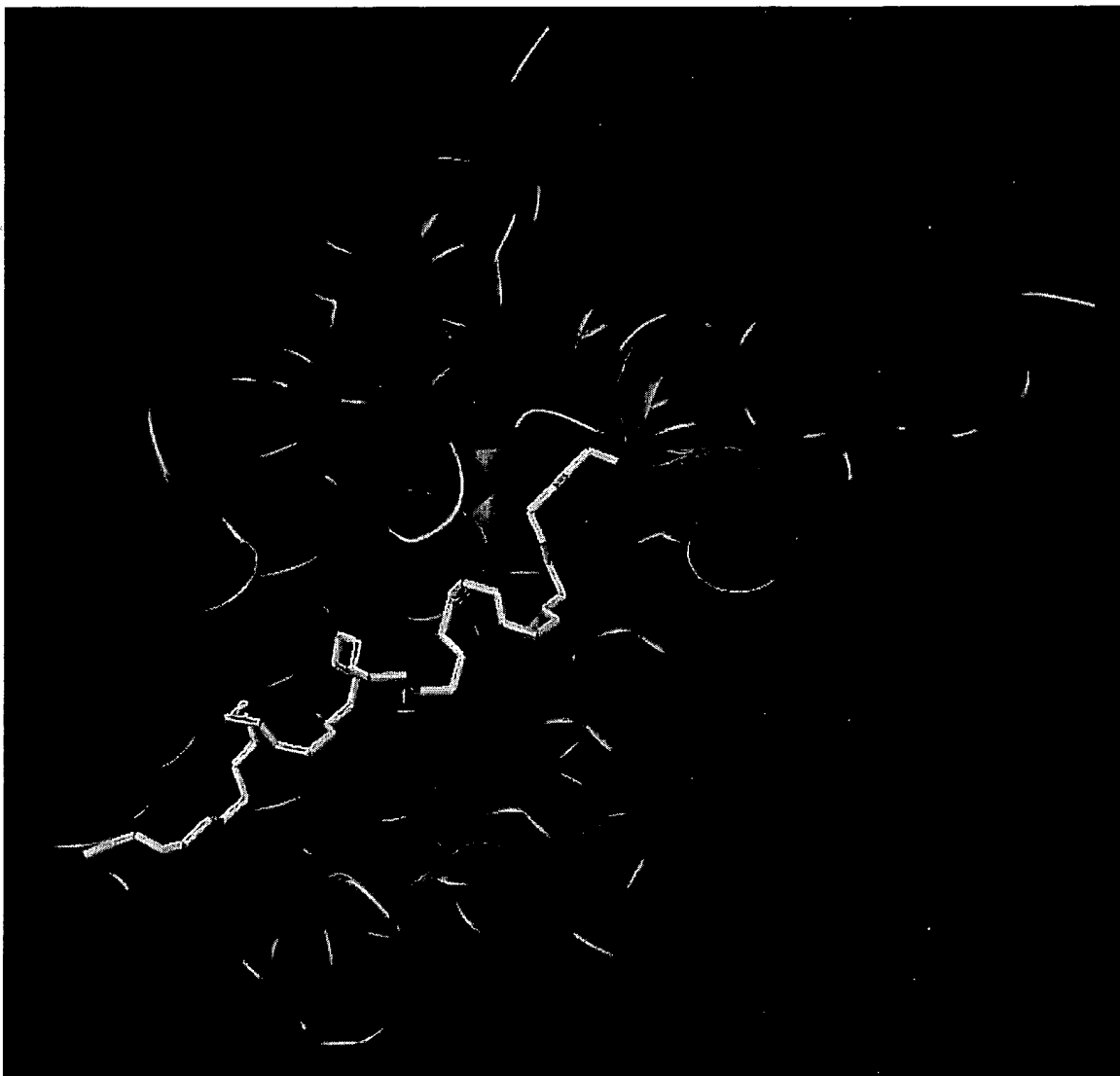


**Figure 10**

# T-47D



**Figure 11A**



**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

**Figure 11B**

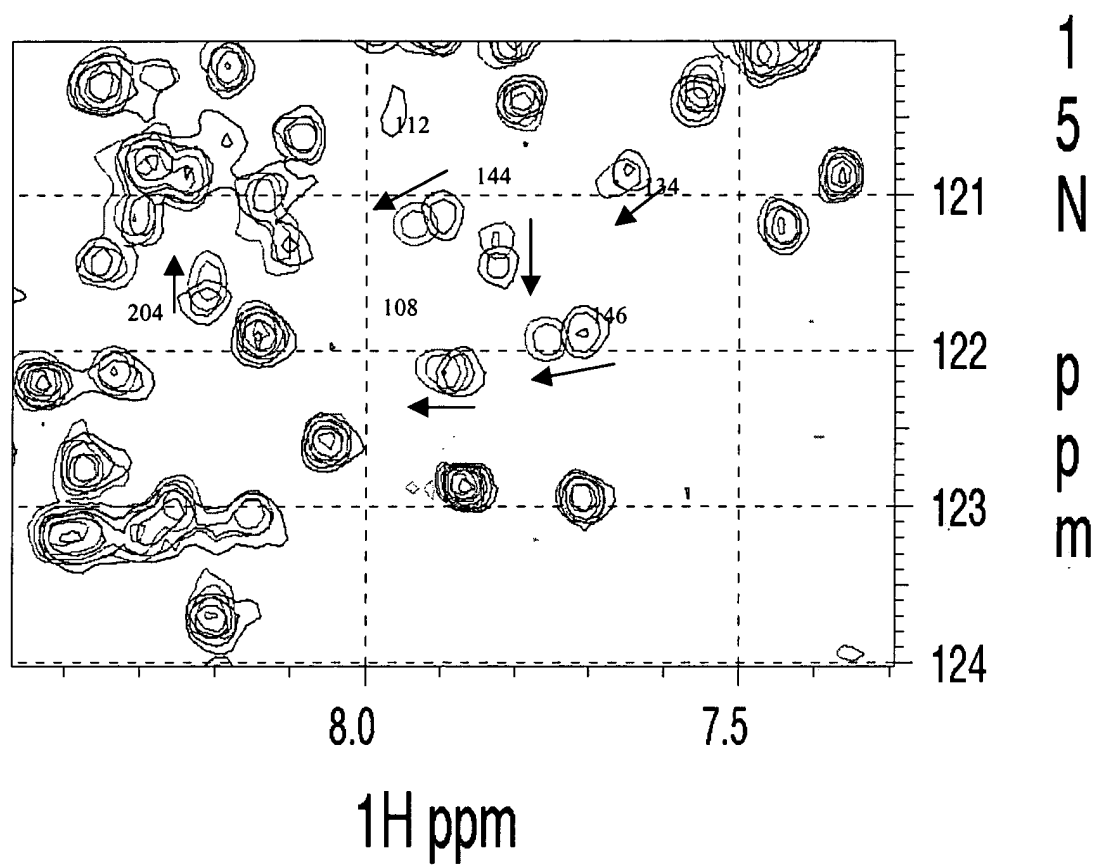
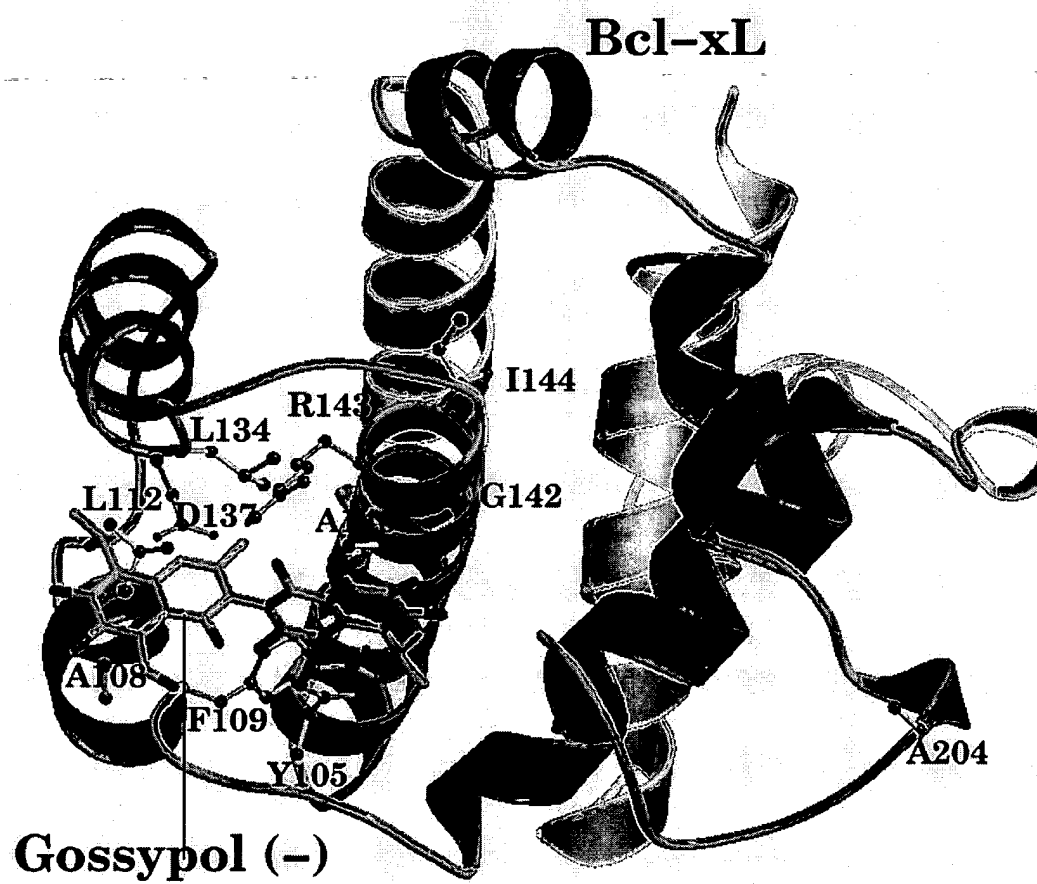
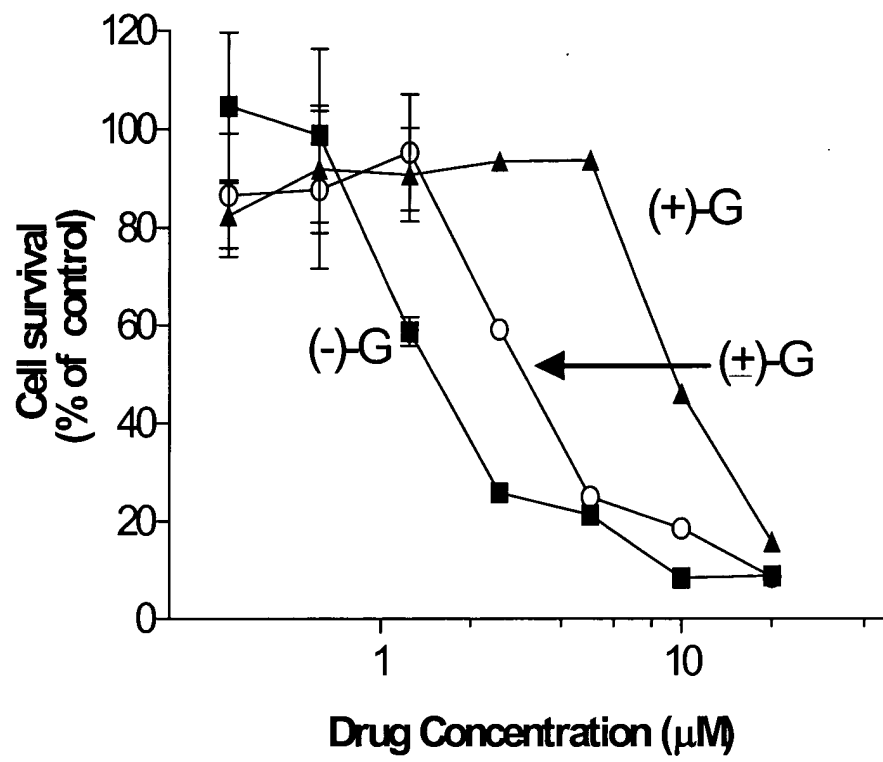


Figure 11C

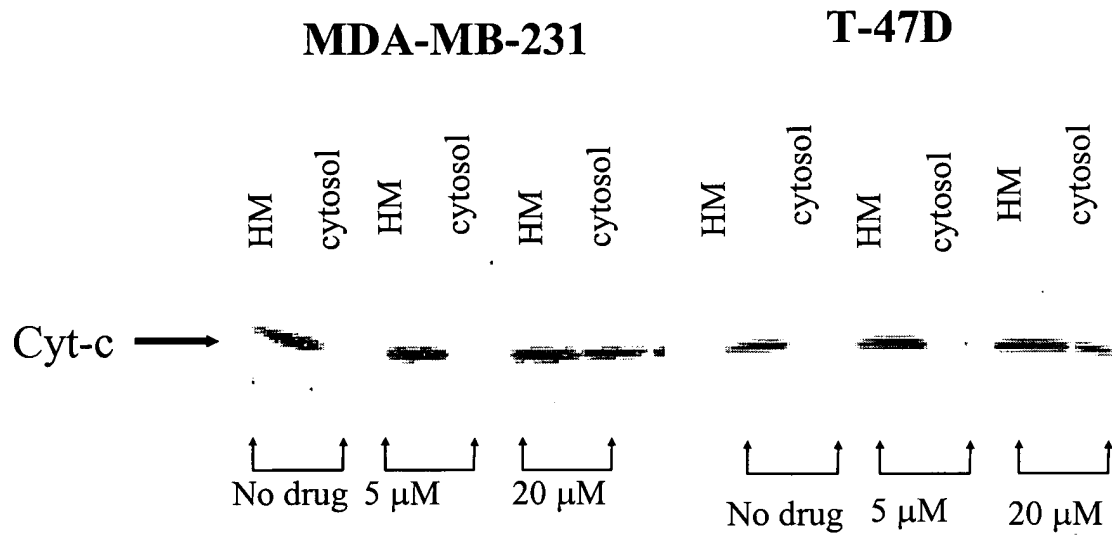


**Figure 12**

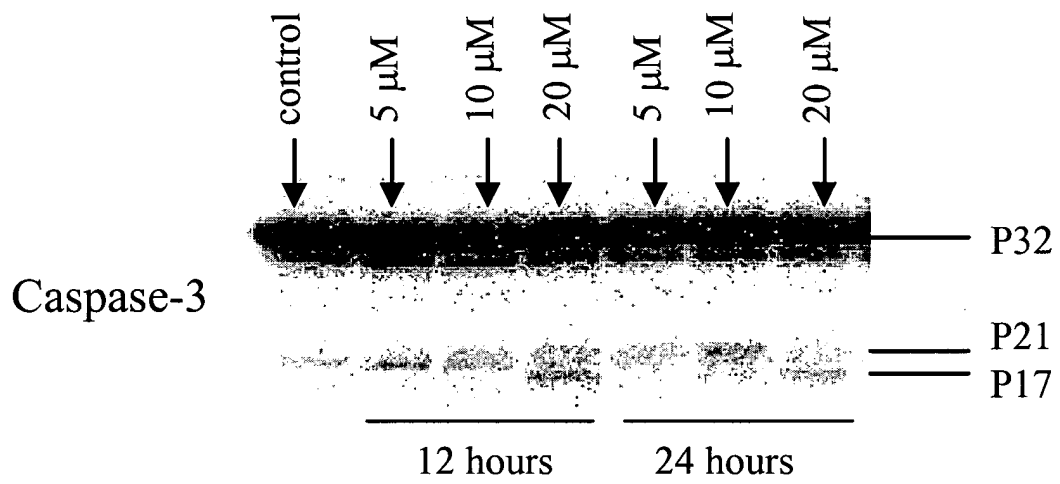




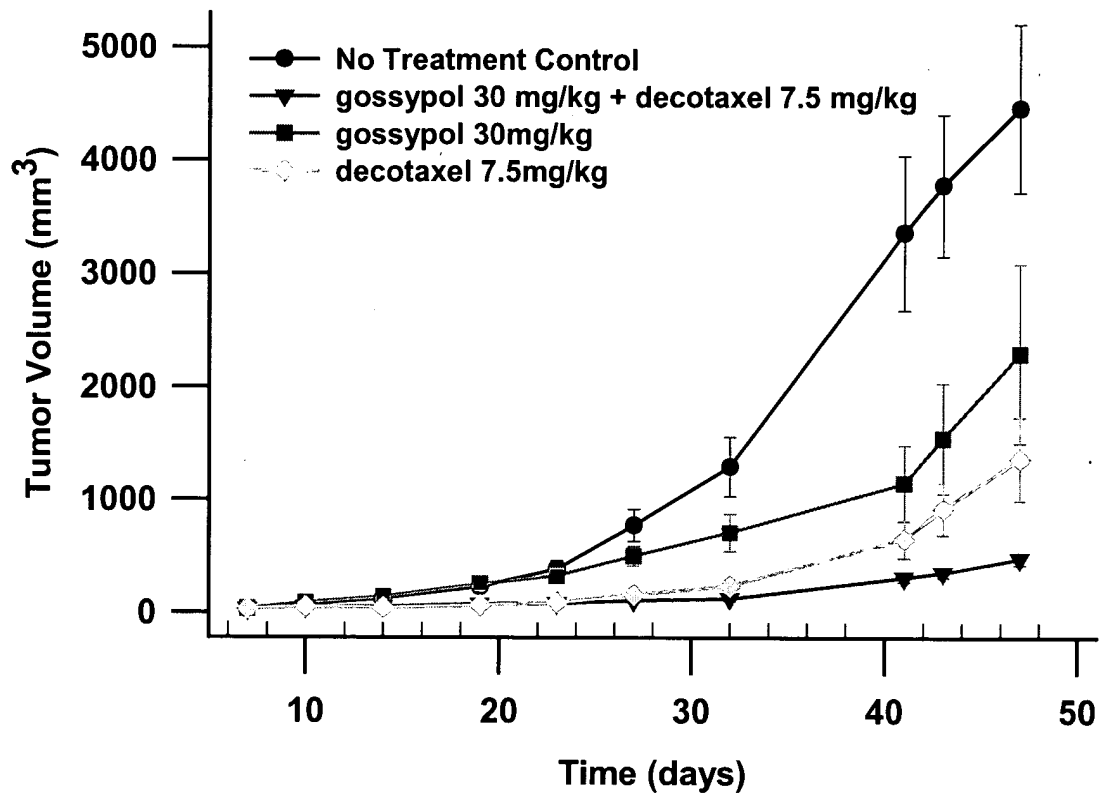
**Figure 13**



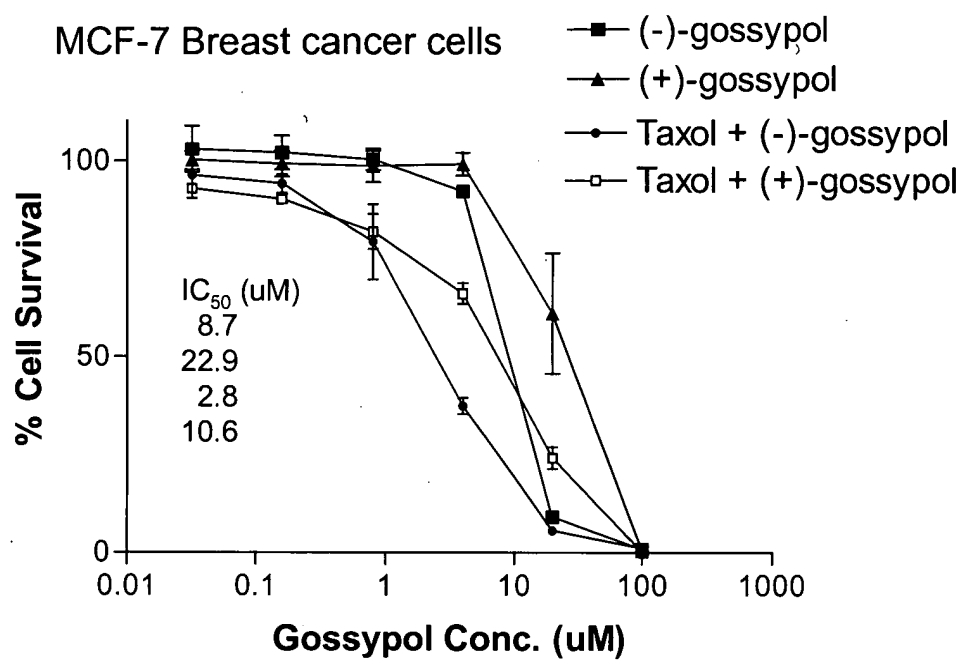
**Figure 14**



**Figure 15**

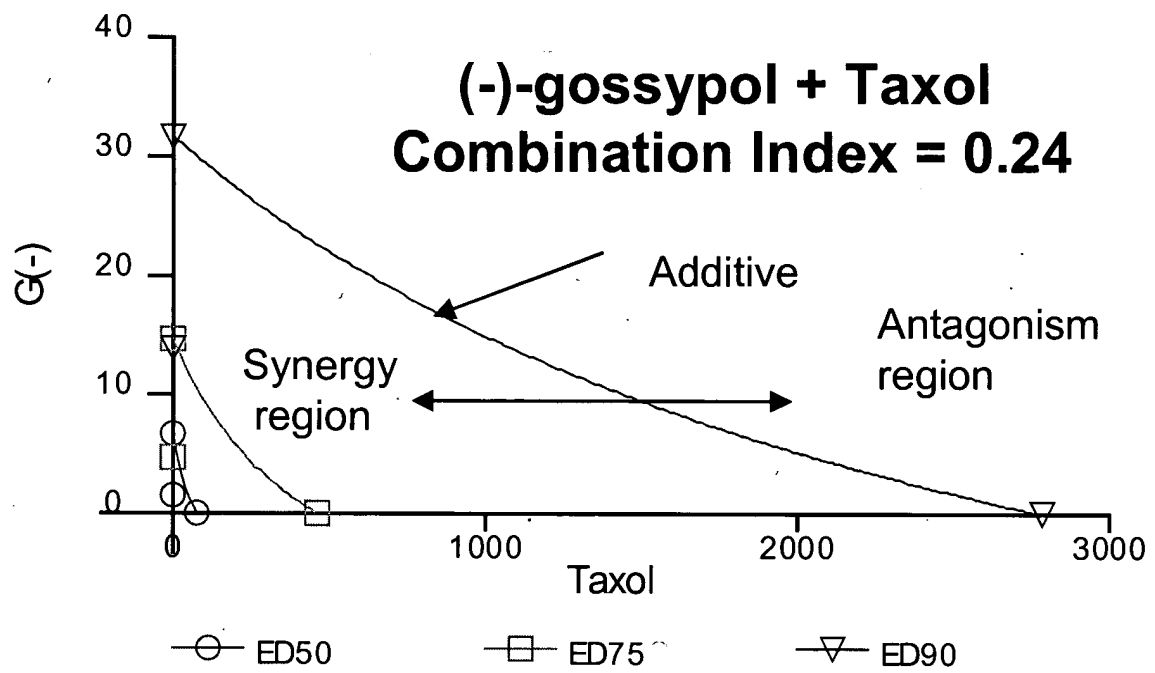


**Figure 16**



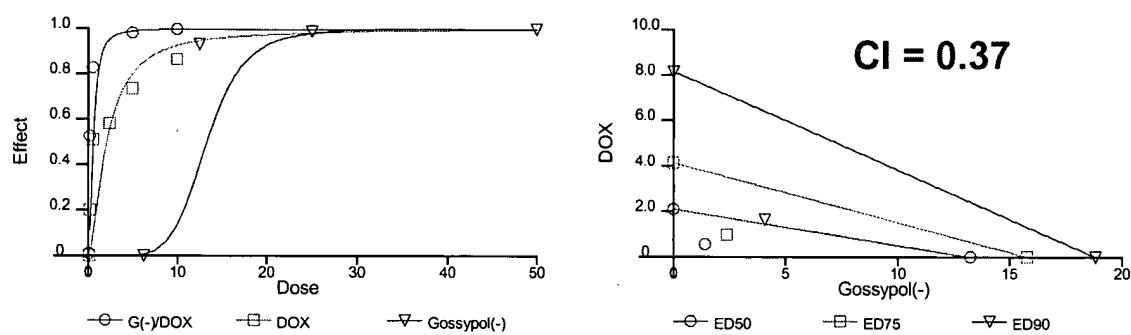
This experiment used 100:1 ratio between (-)-gossypol and Taxol, and between (+)-gossypol and Taxol

**Figure 17A**



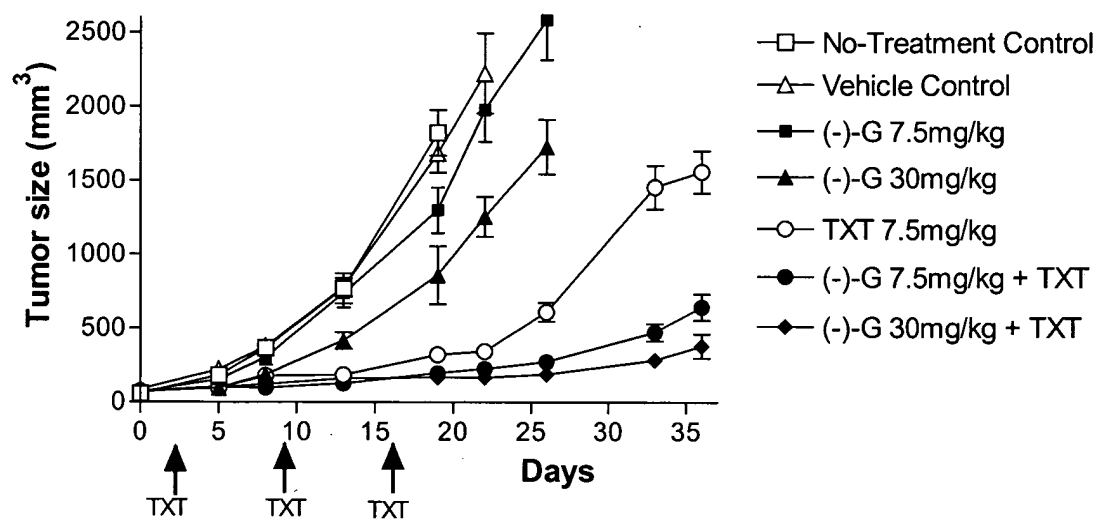
**Figure 17B**

MDA-MB-231 DOX + G- 1:2.5uM



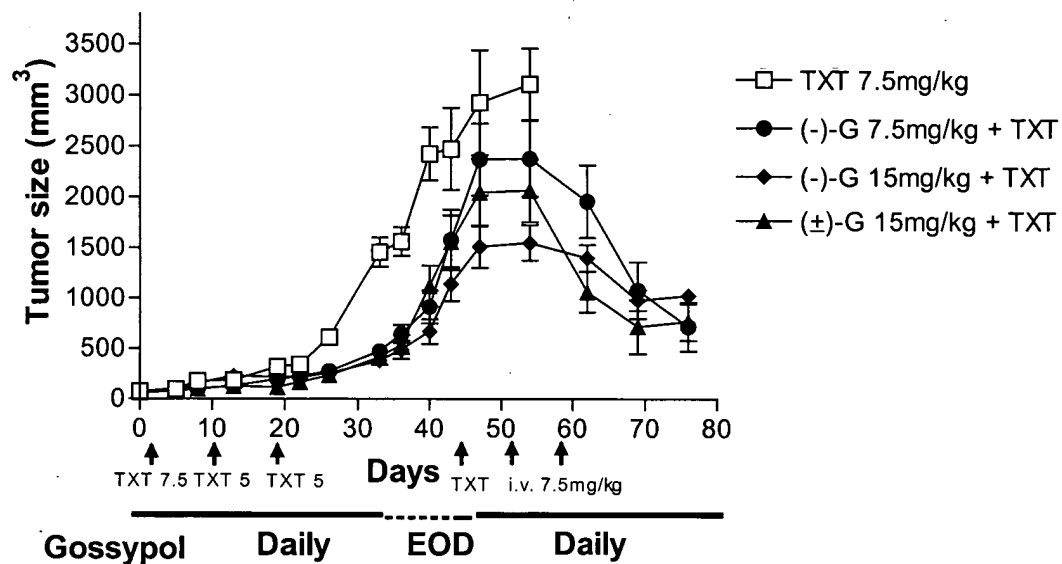
# Figure 18

Effect of (-)-gossypol on inhibition of tumor growth of human breast cancer xenograft MDA-231



# Figure 19

Effect of (-)-gossypol on inhibition of tumor growth of human breast cancer xenograft  
MDA-231





## Figure 20

Effect of (-)-gossypol on inhibition of tumor growth of human non-small cell lung carcinoma cell xenograft A-549

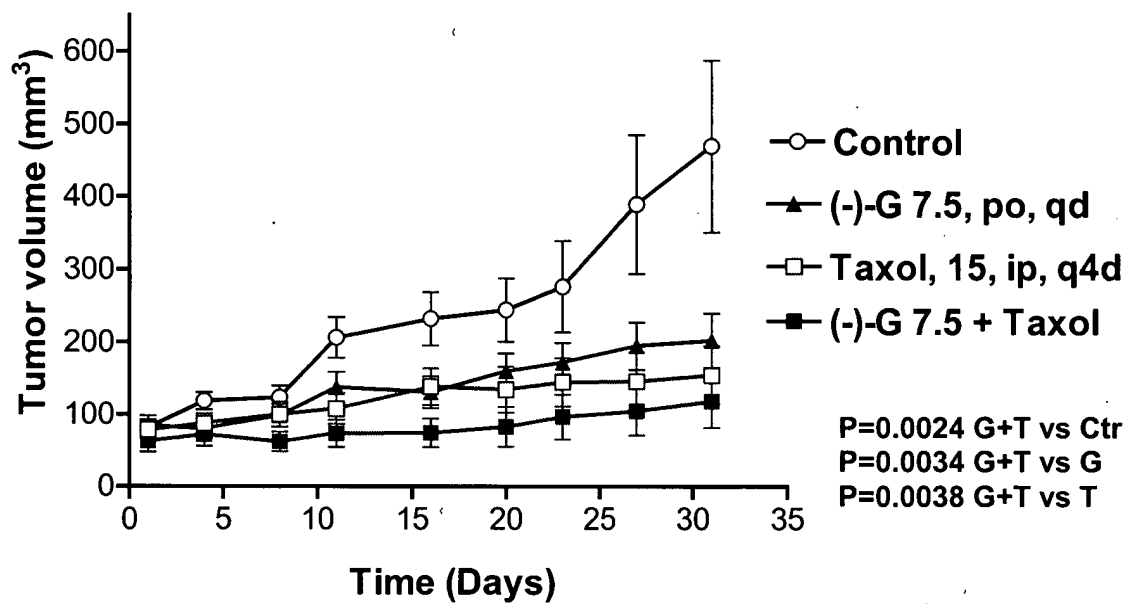
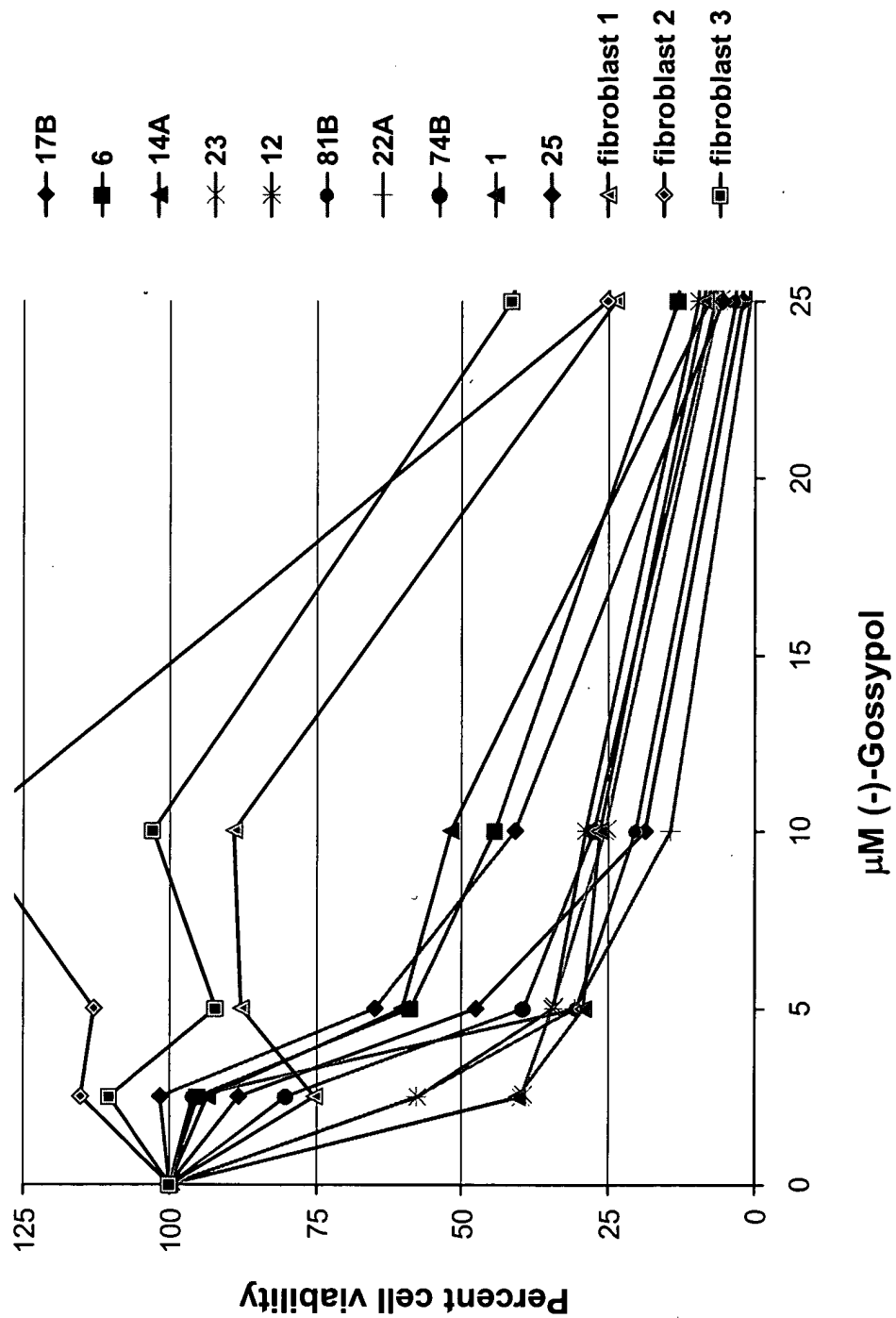


Figure 21



Western blot analysis showing the expression of Bcl-X<sub>L</sub>, Bcl-X<sub>S</sub>, and Actin in various cell lines. The cell lines are indicated at the top: UM-SCC-81B, 1, 22A, 23, 12, Fibro 1, 6, 14A, 25, 17B, 74B. The molecular weight markers are indicated on the left: Actin (43kDa), Bcl-X<sub>L</sub> (28kDa), Bcl-2 (26kDa), and Bcl-X<sub>S</sub> (21kDa). Arrows point to the respective bands.

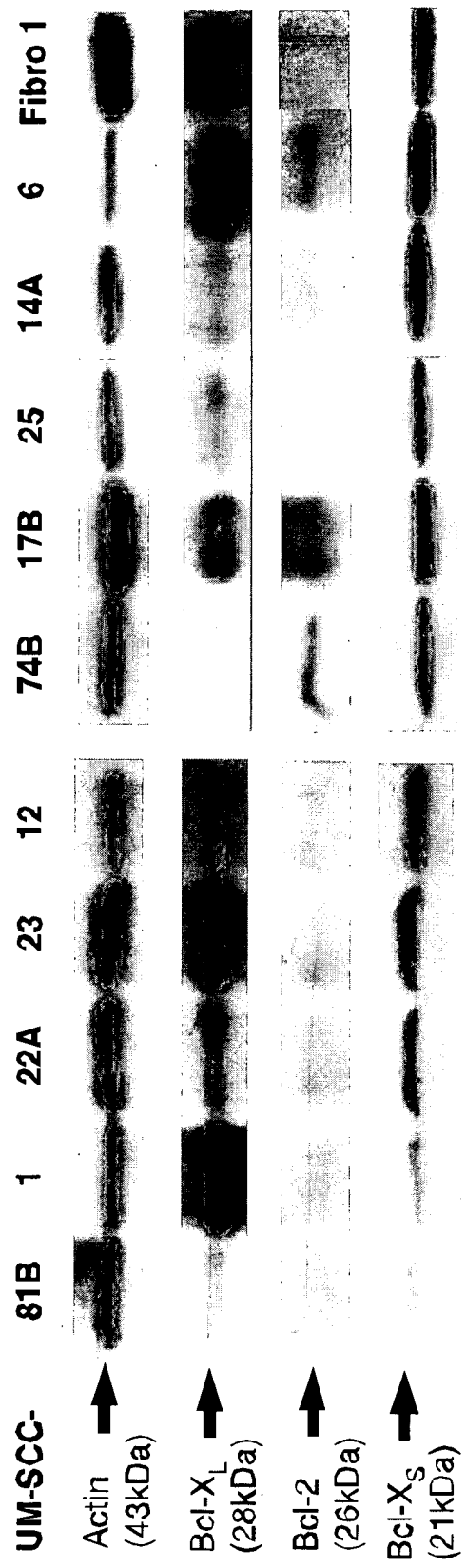
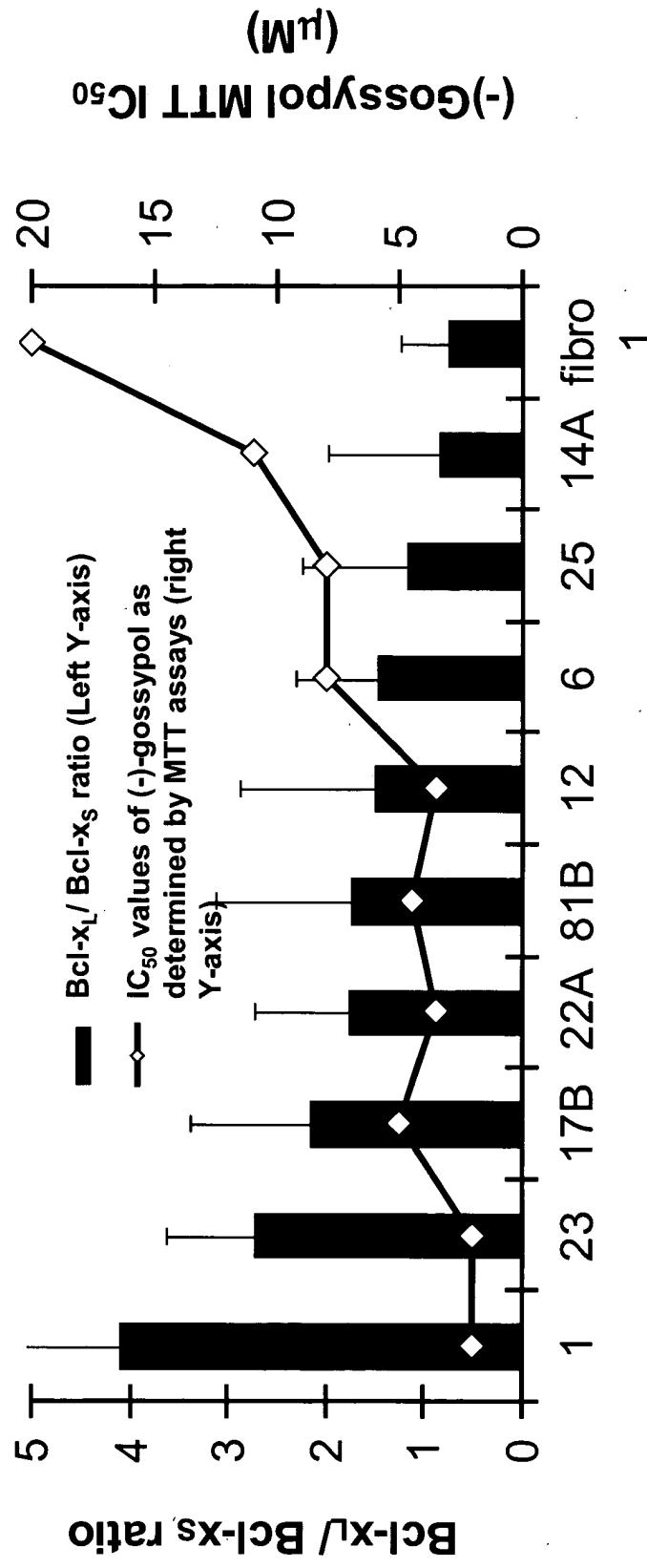
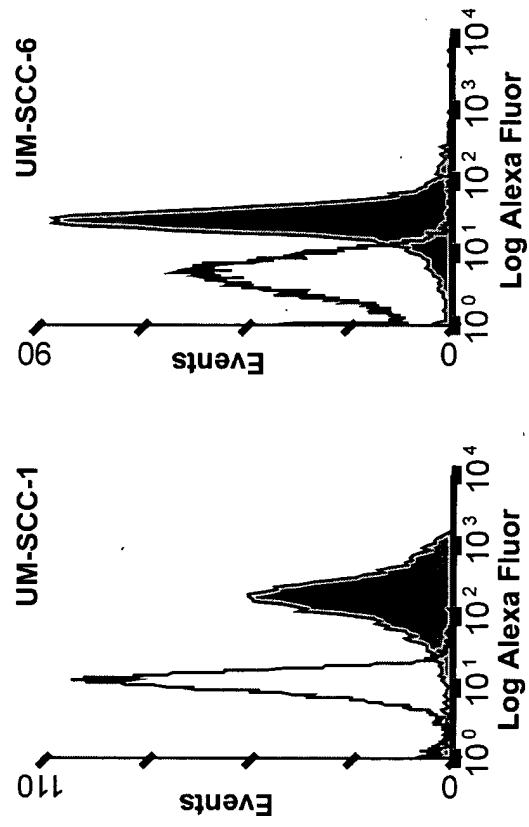


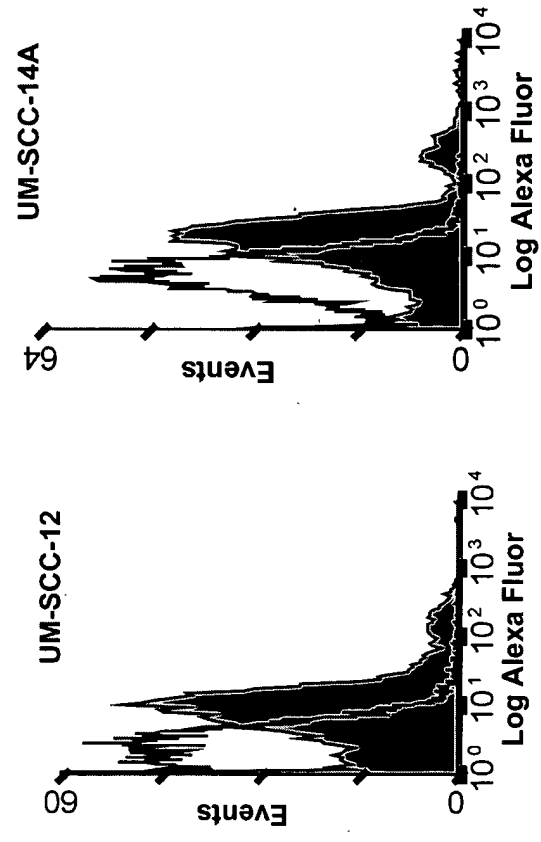
Figure 23



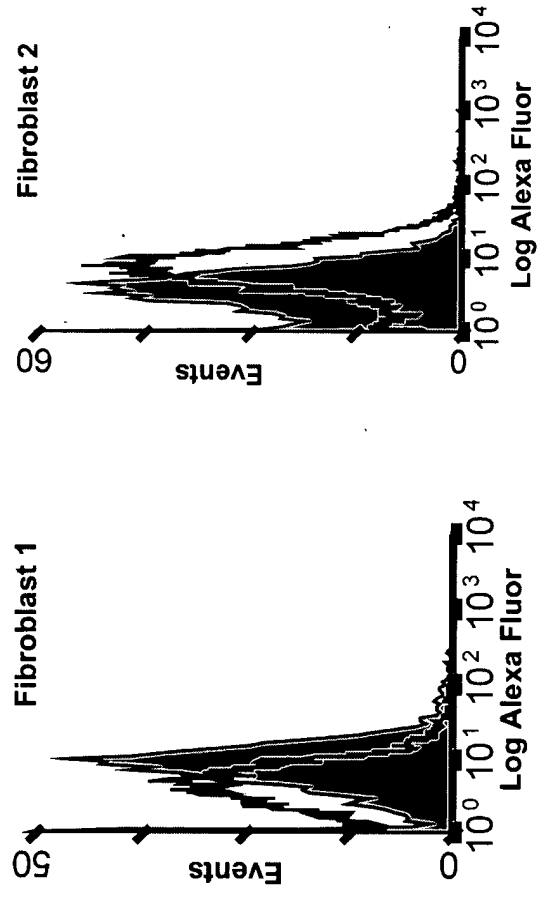
**Figure 24A**



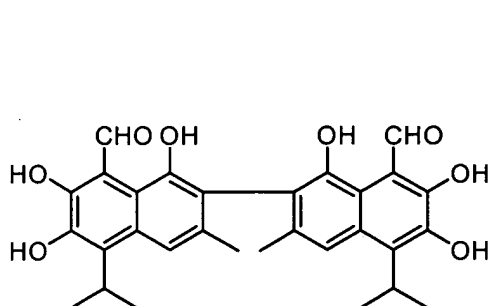
**Figure 24B**



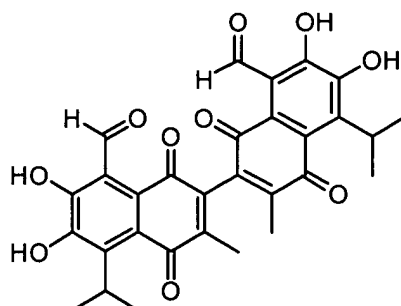
**Figure 24C**



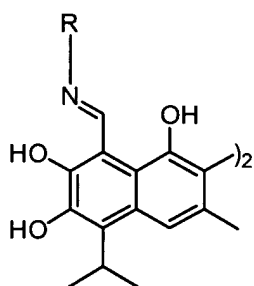
**Figure 25**



**Gossypol**

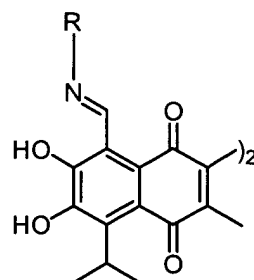


**Gossypolone**



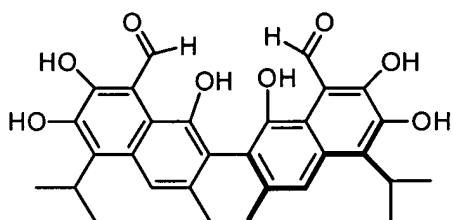
R = aliphatic or aromatic group

**Schiff's base of Gossypol**

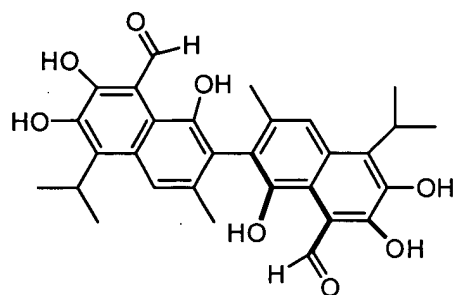


R = aliphatic or aromatic group

**Schiff's base of Gossypolone**



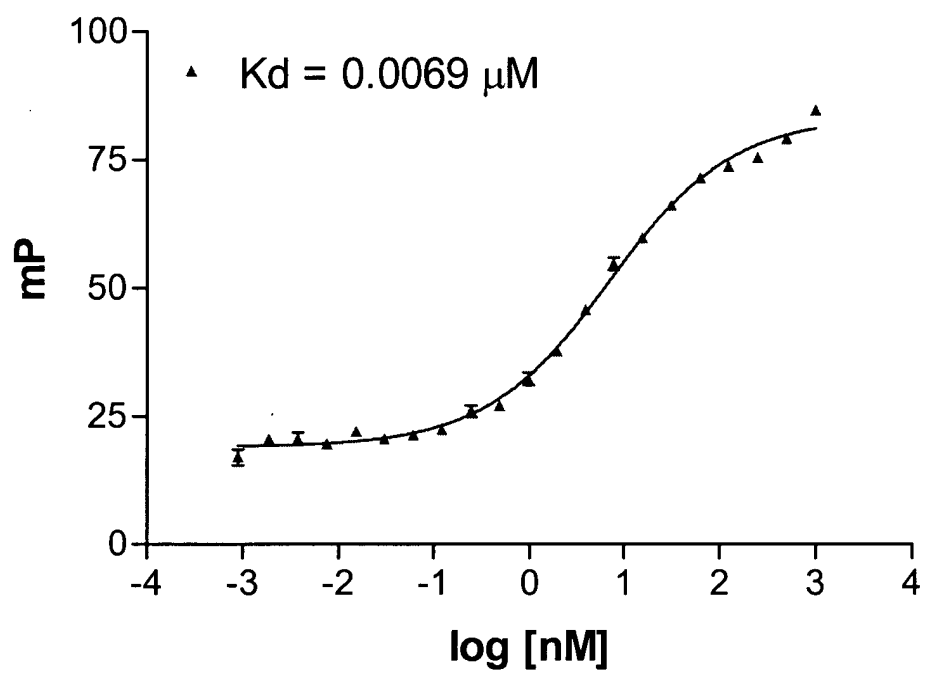
**(-)-(R)-Gossypol**



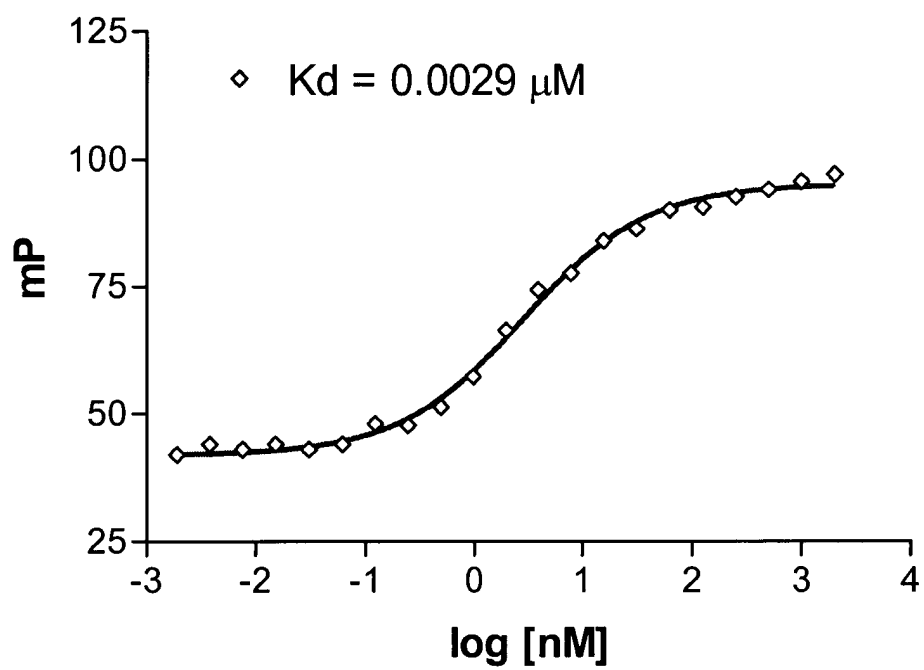
**(+)-(S)-Gossypol**



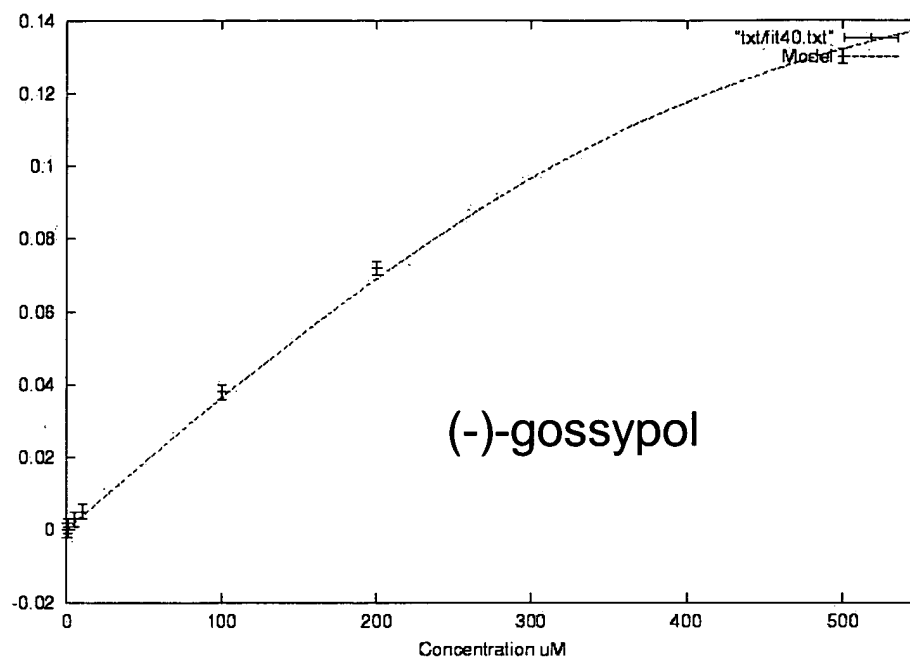
**Figure 26**



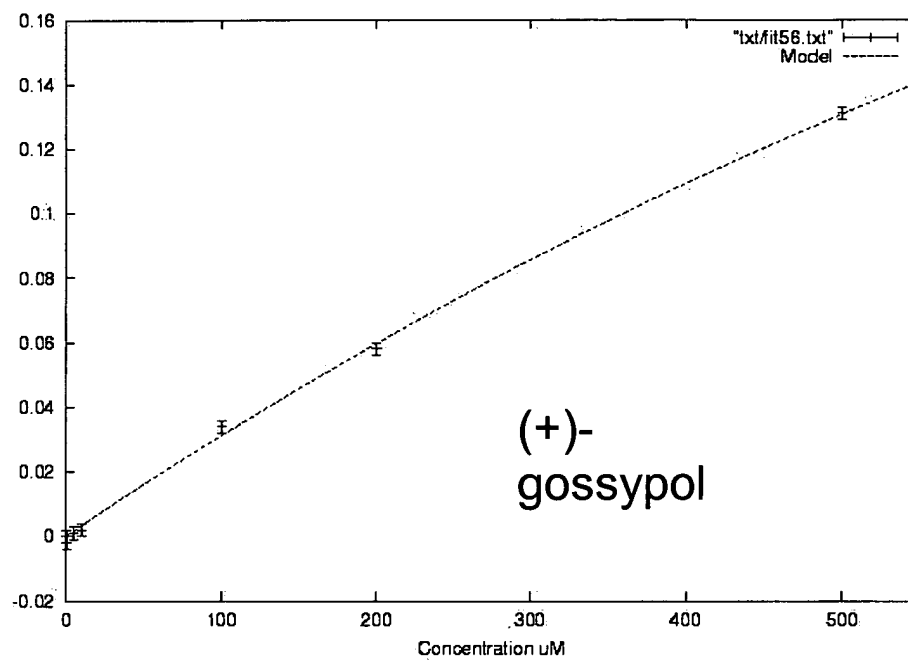
**Figure 27**



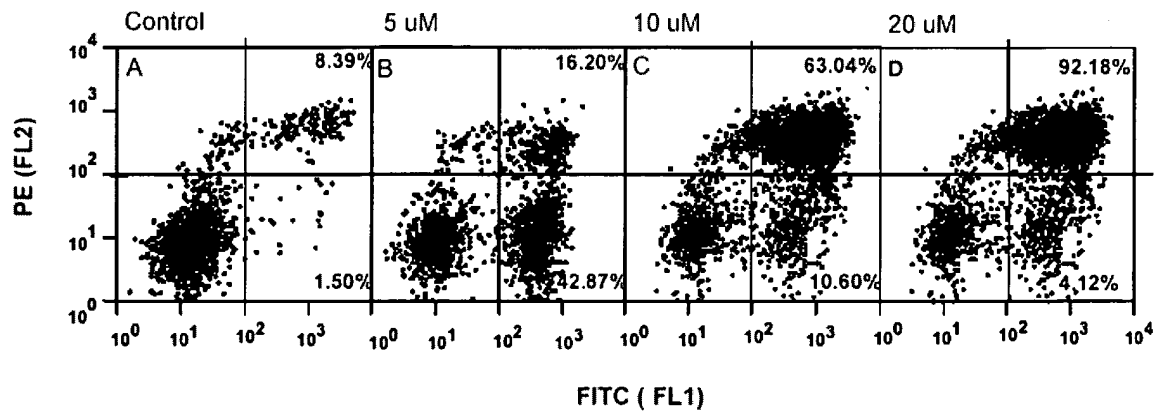
**Figure 28A**



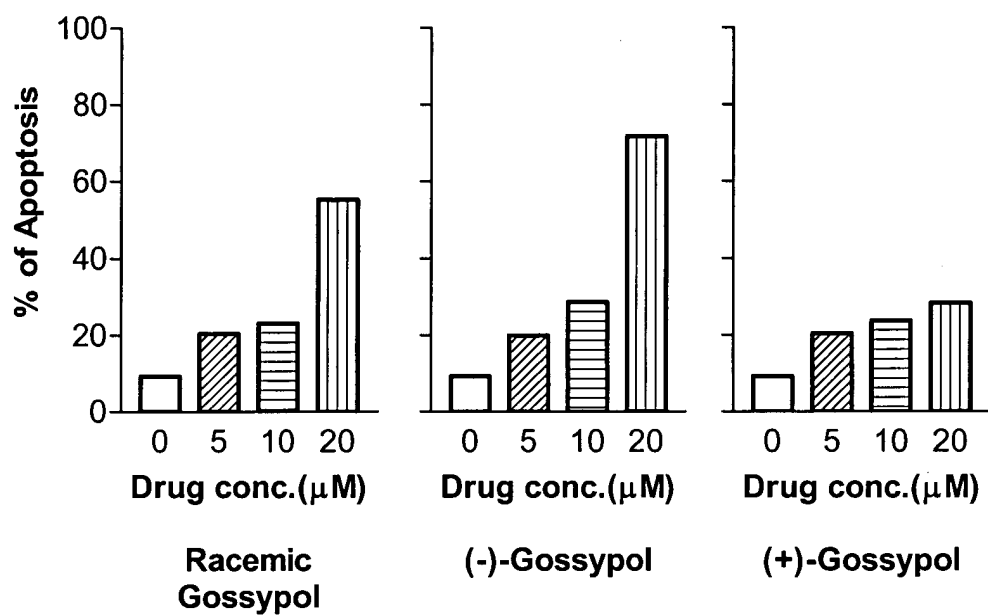
**Figure 28B**



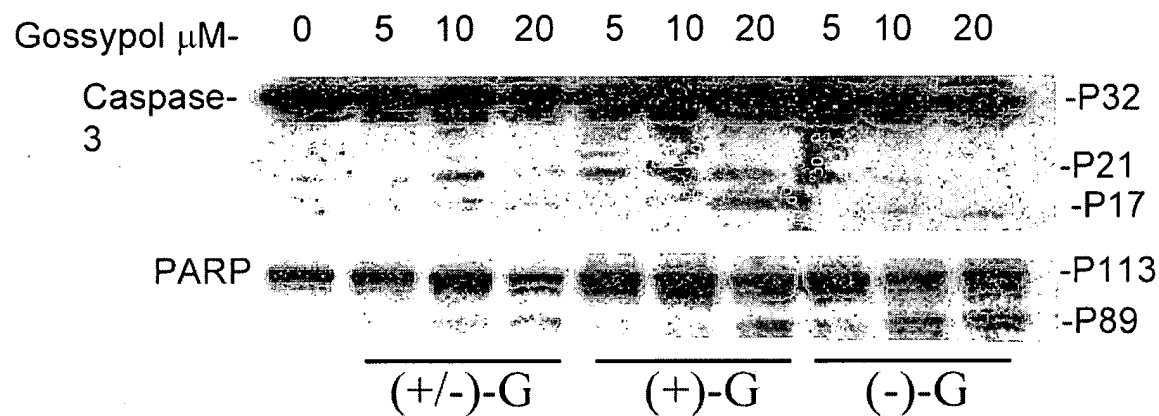
**Figure 29**



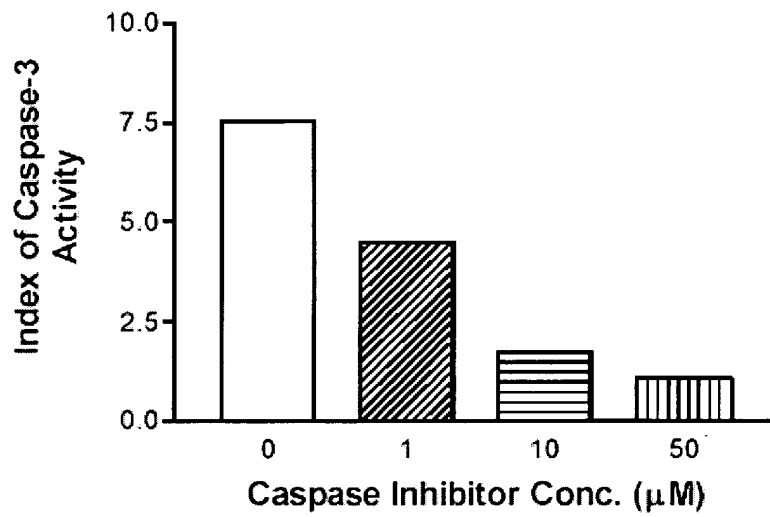
**Figure 30**



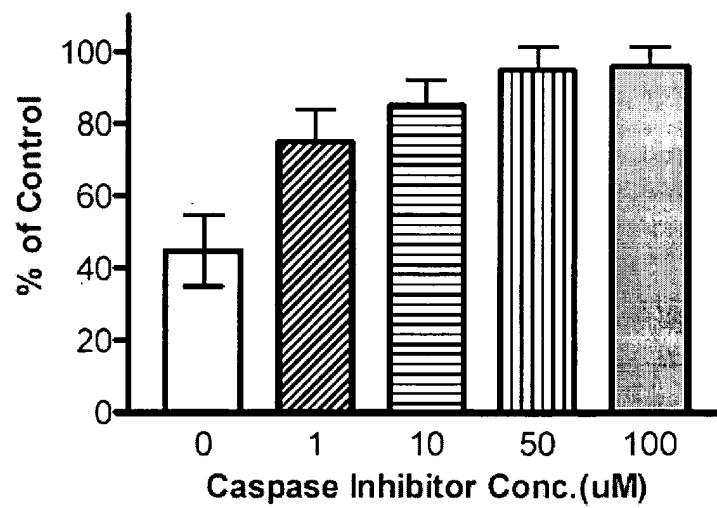
**Figure 31**



**Figure 32A**

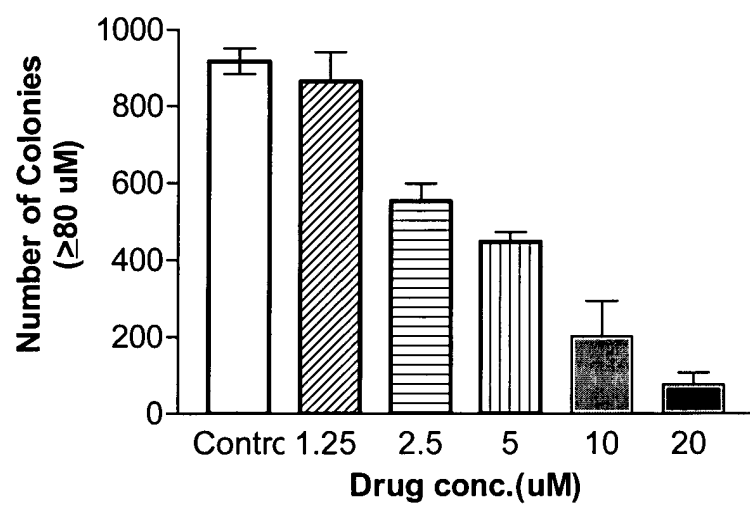


**Figure 32B**

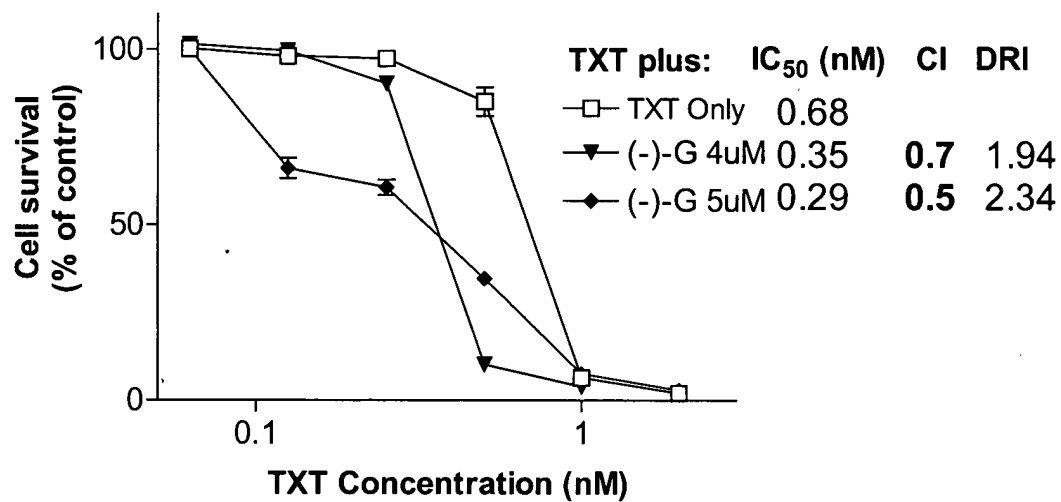




**Figure 33**

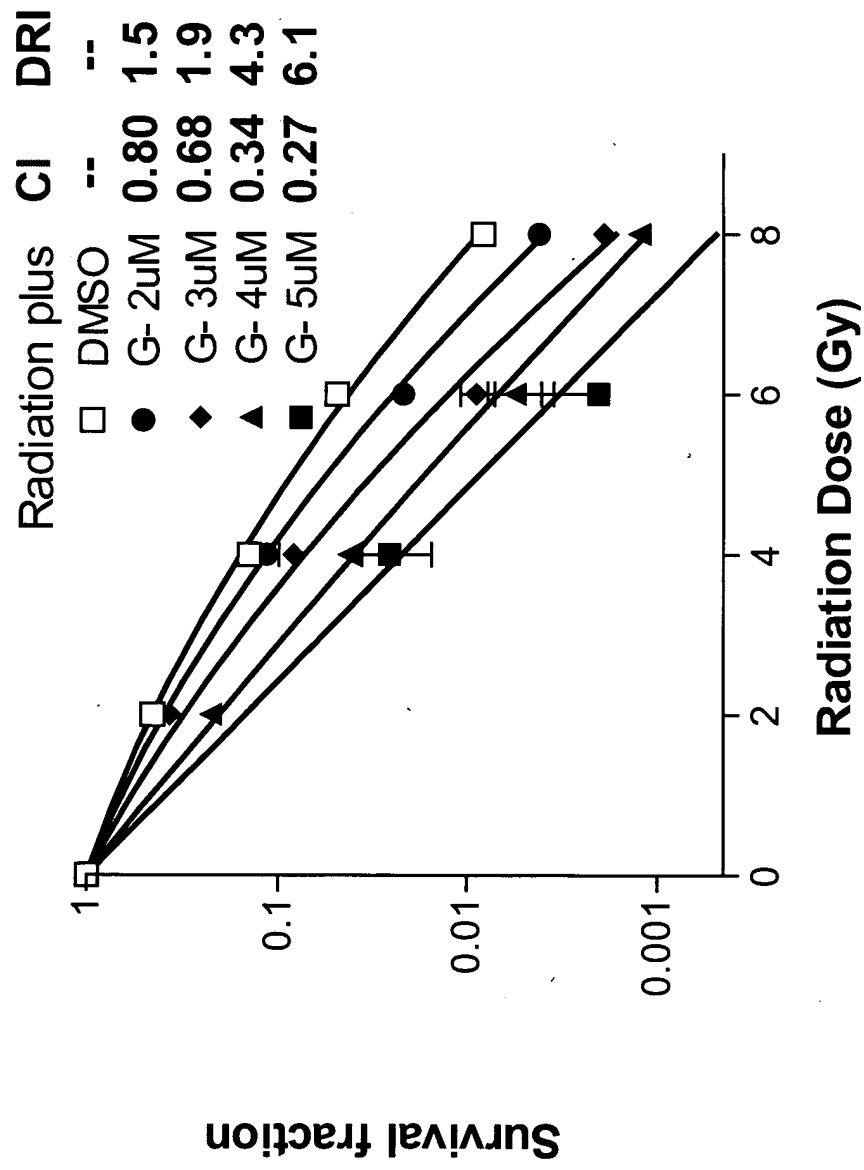


**Figure 34**



**Figure 35A**

*In vitro* effects of gossypol(-) in combination with various doses of radiation on PC-3 clonogenic assays



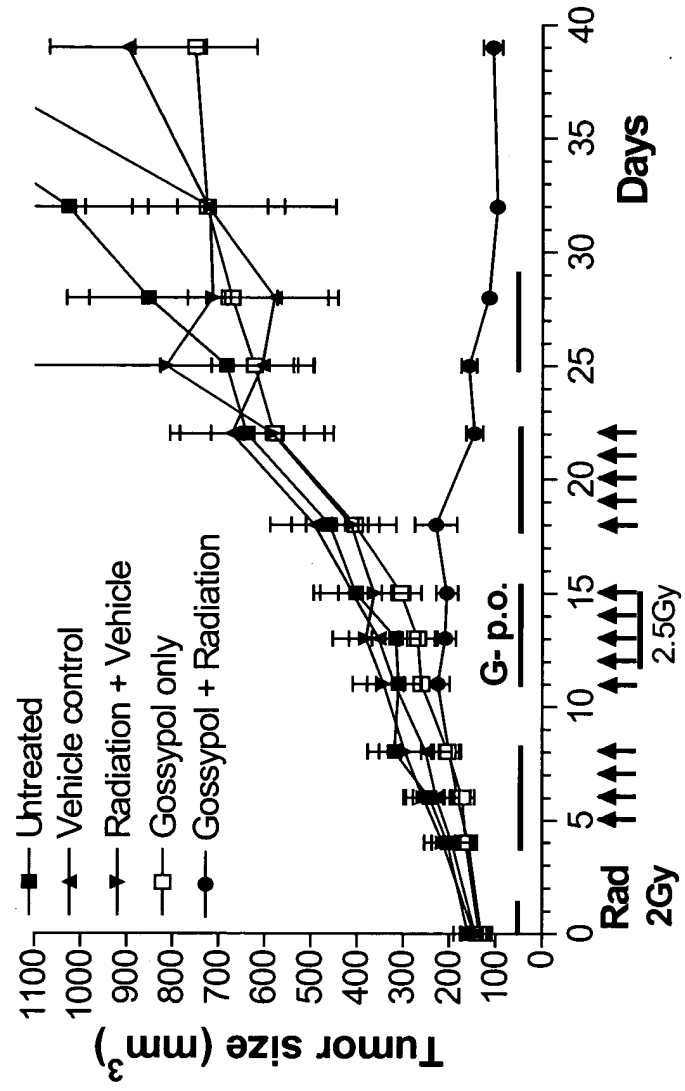
**Figure 35B**

G- $\mu$ M	0	1	2	3	4	5
D bar = Mean inactivation dose	2.22	2.06	1.95	1.63	1.26	1.05
Gy(1%)= Dose required for 1% cell survival	7.84	7.11	7.03	6.25	5.59	4.84
SF(2Gy)= Survival fraction at 2Gy	0.45	0.43	0.4	0.31	0.21	0.15

**Figure 36**

(-)-gossypol in combination with radiation in an androgen-independent prostate PC-3 xenograft model

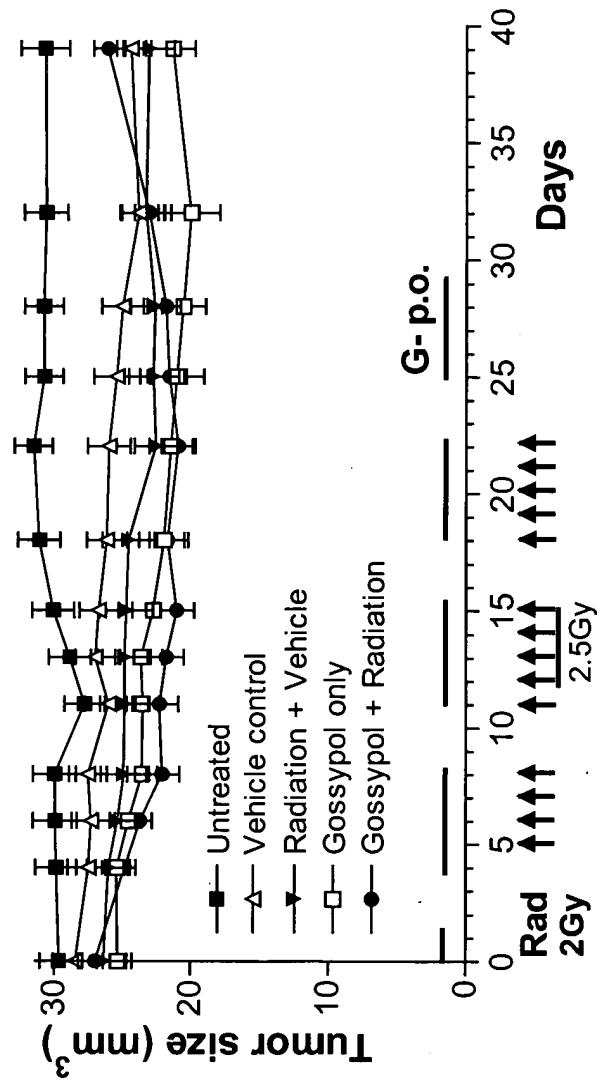
**Expt#16 PC-3**



**Figure 37**

(-)-gossypol in combination with radiation in an androgen-independent prostate PC-3 xenograft model

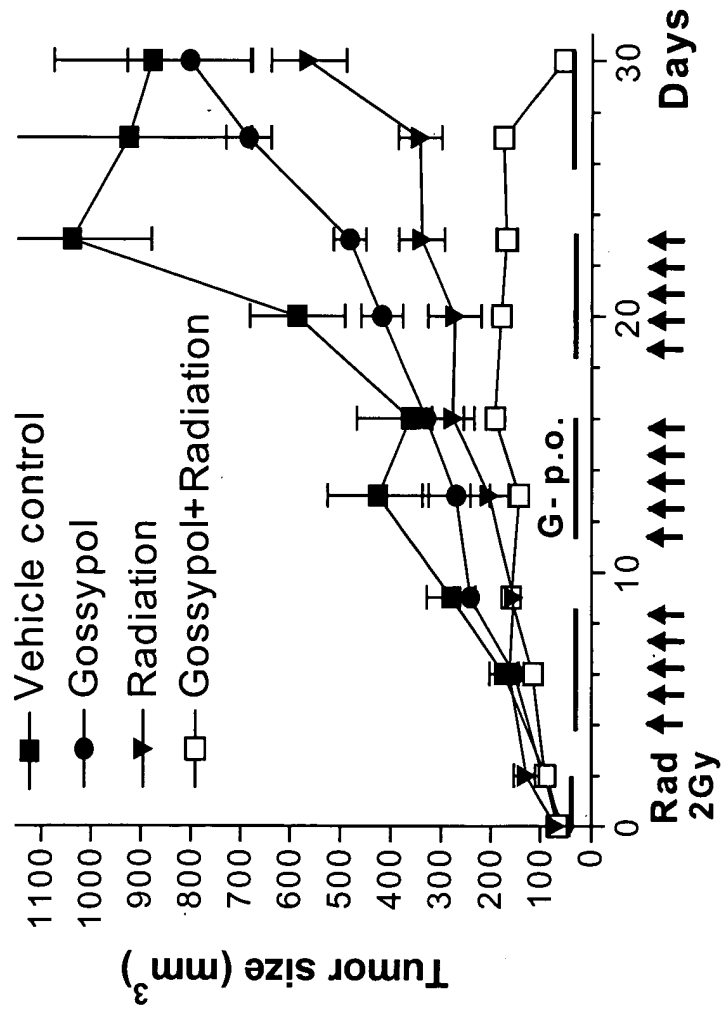
**Expt#16 PC-3 Mice Body Weight**



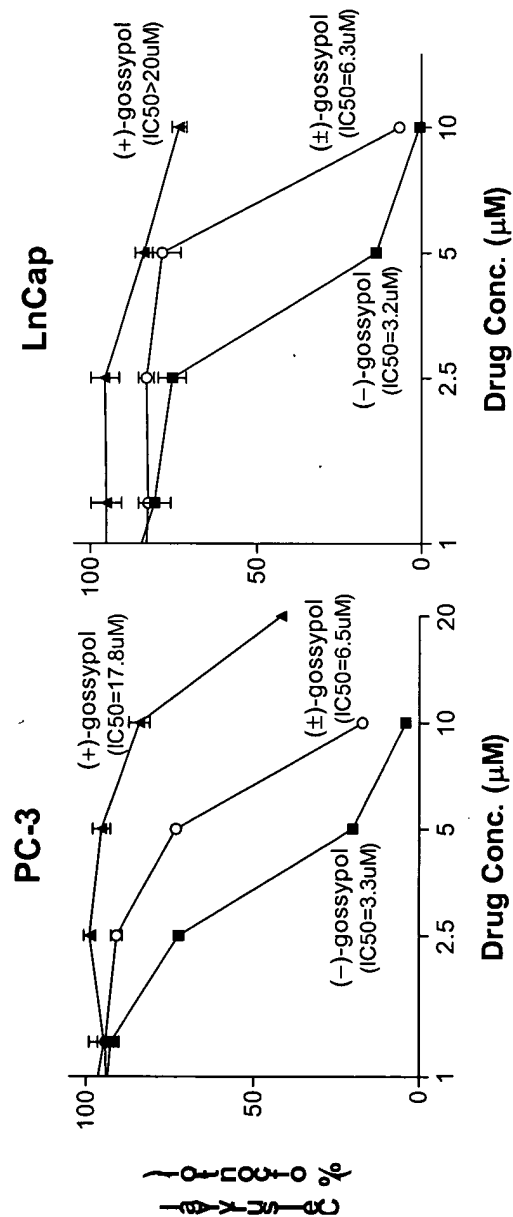
**Figure 38**

(-)-gossypol in combination with radiation in an androgen-independent prostate PC-3 xenograft model

### PC-3



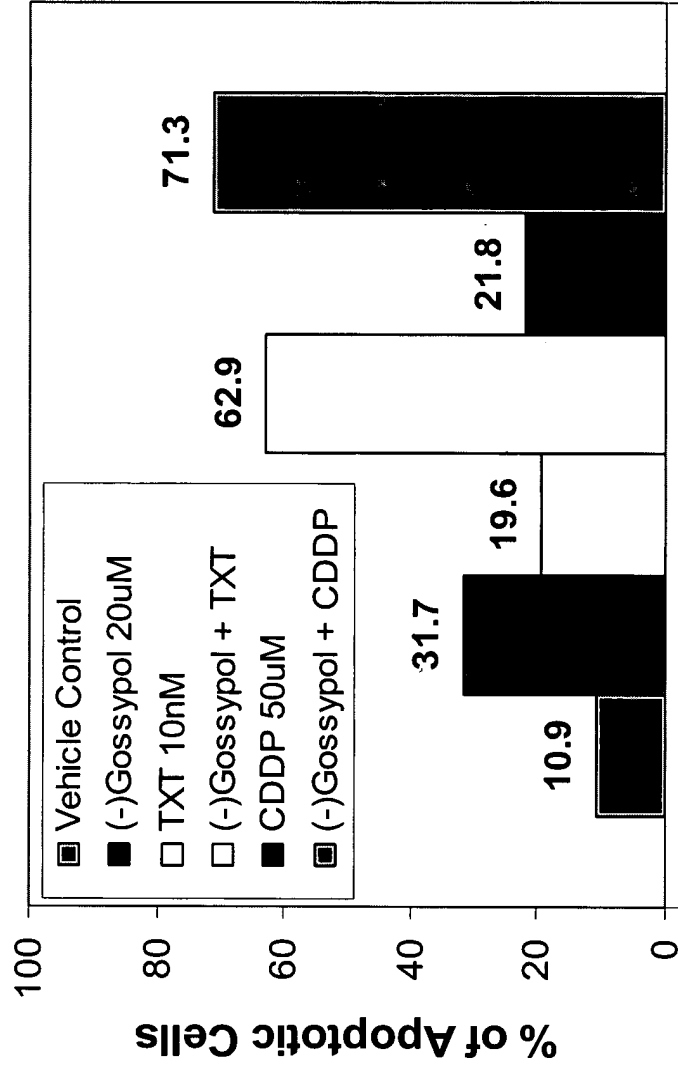
**Figure 39**



Prostate cancer cell growth inhibition by gossypol. PC-3 and LnCap cells in 96-well plates were treated in triplicates with gossypol and its enantiomers. MTT-based 5-day cell proliferation assay was performed and IC<sub>50</sub>, drug concentration that inhibited 50% of cell growth, was calculated. (-)-gossypol is 5-10 times more potent than (±)-gossypol, 2 times more potent than (+)-gossypol, in both cell lines.

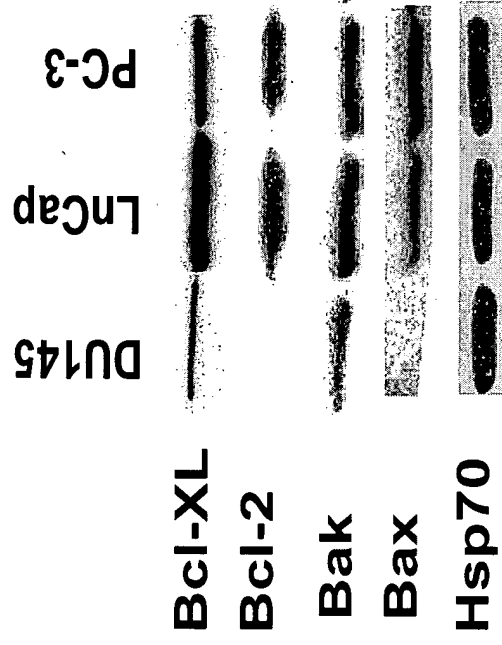


**Figure 40**



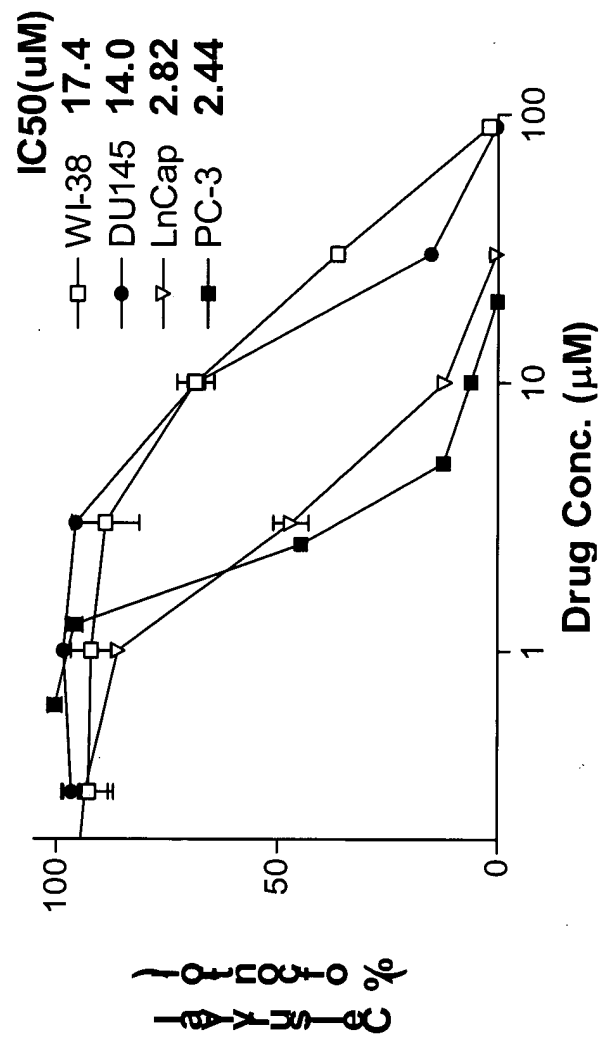
(-)-Gossypol enhances chemotherapy-induced apoptosis in human prostate cancer PC-3 cells. Cells were treated with (-)-gossypol alone or in combination with TXT or CDDP for 48hr, then stained with Annexin V-FITC and PI for flow cytometry. Values are % of apoptotic cells.

**Figure 41**



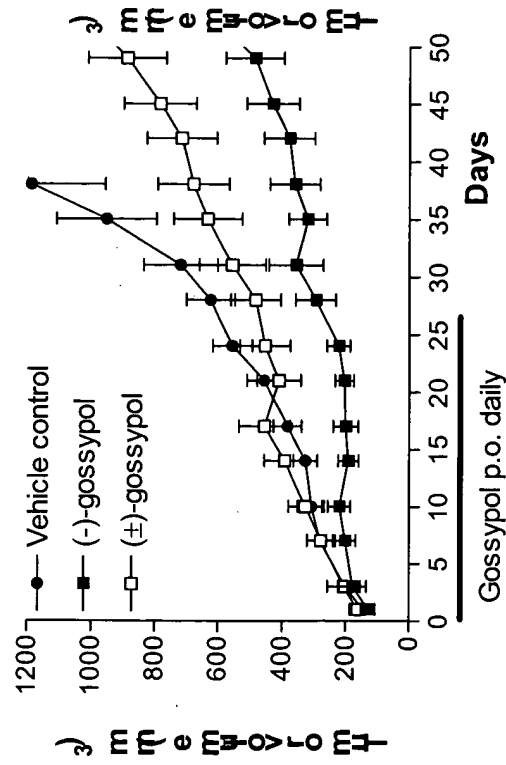
Basal levels of Bcl-2 family proteins expression in three prostate cancer cell lines. HSP70: heat shock protein 70kDa for gel loading control.

**Figure 42**

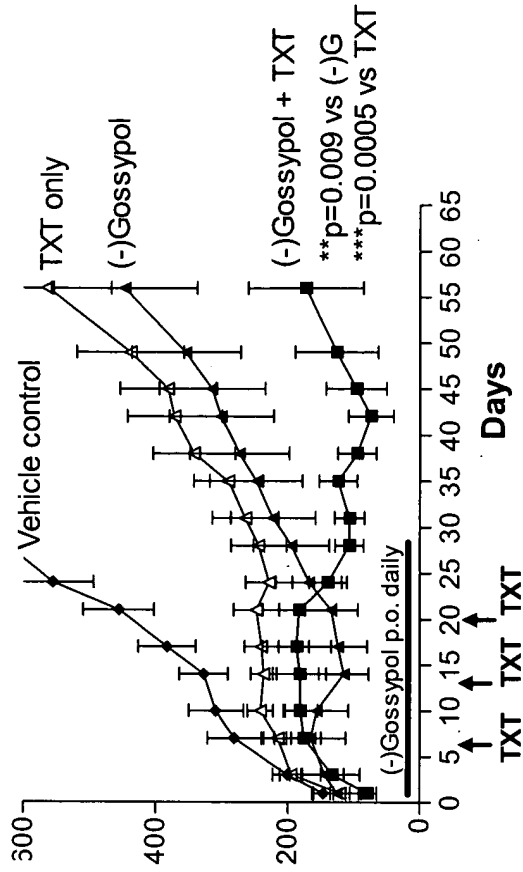


Cytotoxicity of (-)-gossypol on prostate cancer cells. MTT-based 5-day cell proliferation assay was performed and IC50, drug concentration that inhibited 50% of cell growth, was calculated.

**Figure 43A**

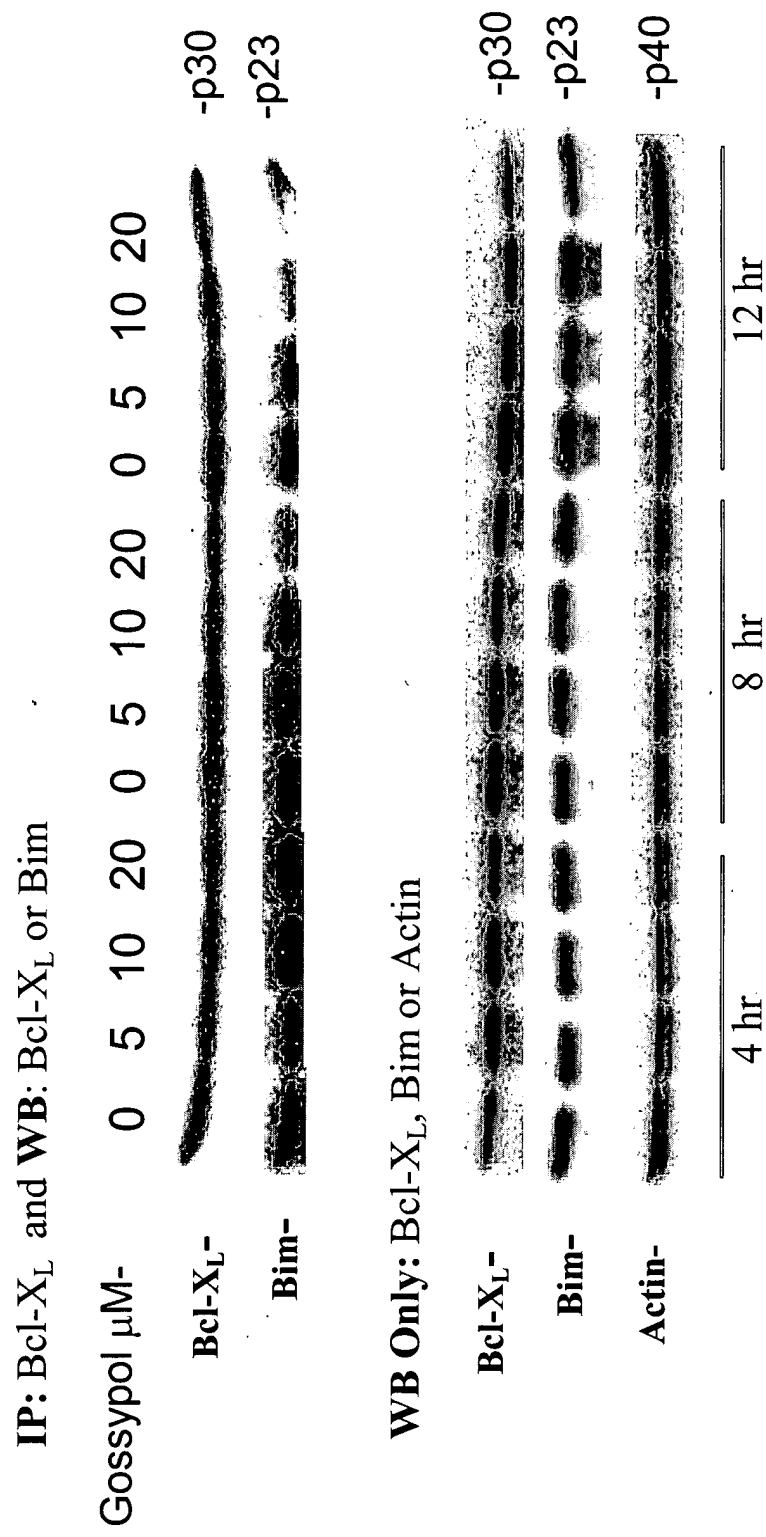


**Figure 43B**



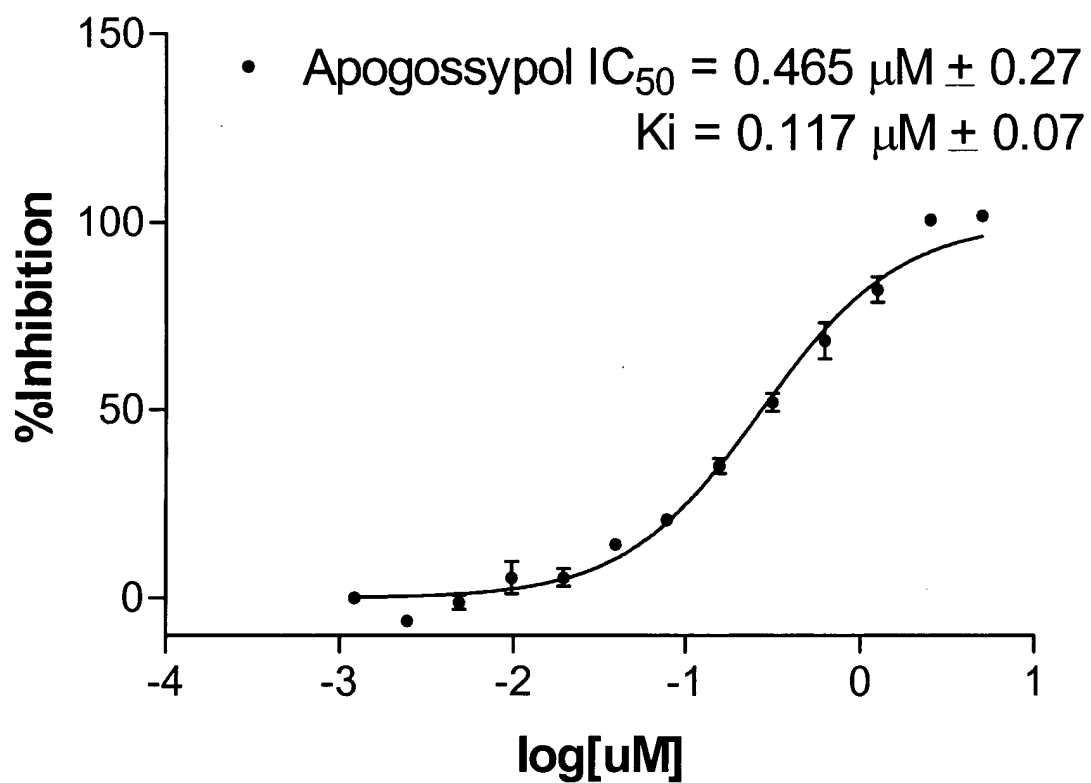
In vivo anti-tumor activity of gossypol in human prostate cancer PC-3 xenograft model. A: 15mg/kg (±) or (-)-gossypol p.o. daily for 26 days. (-)-gossypol is more potent than (±)-gossypol ( $P<0.001$ ). B: Tumor growth inhibition by (-)-gossypol was significantly enhanced when used in combination with docetaxel (TXT). \*\*Student's t-test.

**Figure 44**



**Figure 45**

Competitive binding curve of apogossypol against Bcl-2



**Figure 46**

Competitive binding curve of apogossypol against Bcl-X<sub>L</sub>.

